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EDITORIAL

FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1960
[illegible] Nissan, 5720. 4 Shevat, 5720
Vol. XXXVI, No. 9960

THE JERUSALEM POST

TWELVE PAGES

PRICE: 30 AGORA

It's the Refill that counts!
GLOBUS

Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

TODAY is "Latin American Jewry Day" in Israel, this year's annual "Diaspora Day" DAY IN ISRAEL initiated by the World Jewish Congress.

This year is the centenary of the first legal Jewish marriage in Buenos Aires and the 70th anniversary of the arrival of the first settlers from East Europe to establish farming colonies under the auspices of the Jewish Colonization Association financed by Baron Maurice de Hirsch.

It was to this part of the New World that Jews first came from the Spanish Old World, seeking more freedom to practise their beliefs and ways of life. And it was from here that a group of 23 Jews sailed to New Amsterdam in 1654 to found the first Jewish community in North America. Now there are some three quarters of a million Jews in Latin America, and they are mainly recent immigrants or children of recent immigrants. Some 7,500 of these have come to live in Israel and hundreds of young men came in 1948 to participate in the War of Liberation. The stream of tourists to Israel and foreign participation in Israel's upbuilding includes a due share of Latin American Jews, their contributions to the United Israel Appeal and their investments in Israel's economy. The role of many Latin American states in the establishment of Israel and their friendship since are also, in no small measure, a tribute to their Jewish citizens.

Yet, it has not been easy for the Jews of Latin America to hold their own there — partly because of the unstable political conditions over the decades and partly because of the uncompromising cultural traditions in the lands in which they settled. When emancipation was granted, there was a rush for assimilation perhaps more intense than there had been in Europe. Observers report that the assimilationist trend is abating. Not only did the society to which the Jews wanted to assimilate not readily accept them, but also — as elsewhere — the assimilationists found that assimilation was not really possible if one wanted to live honourably.

Moreover it is only in Israel that a Jew is free from the need to explain himself, to answer questions about "dual loyalty" from some Gentiles and, curiously, perhaps even more Jews. For some, this is a freedom for which one gladly accepts many privations. Many Israelis therefore, have been unable to understand or accept the failure of the Jews of the free world to come en masse to live here. Indeed, it is not uncommon for young Israelis to regard Diaspora Jews as traitors to the Zionist, and therefore the Jewish, cause. This attitude has in many instances led to a too-hasty rejection of Diaspora Jewry.

The annual "Diaspora Day," inaugurated last year with "North American Jewry Day," therefore, reflects a great change in public opinion here. All Government, municipal and public bodies concerned are participating in this effort to disseminate among Israelis, particularly in the schools, understanding of the Jews of the Diaspora, how they live and why they so live.

It is not to be expected that this understanding will lead Israelis to agree with the philosophy of the Jews who choose to continue to live abroad. But it is being impressed on the Jewish youth of Israel that they and their brethren the world over are interdependent, as indeed they always have been.

USSR: West's Offer On Ban 'Encoura[illegible]'

JENEVA (Reuter). — The Soviet Union described the Anglo-American declaration about a moratorium on small underground nuclear tests as "encouraging step forward."

Announcing this to reporters after the 191st meeting of the 17-month-old nuclear test ban conference, Mr. Semyon Tsarapkin, Soviet delegate, added, however: "But many things are still unclear and will have to be discussed."

The Western side in the three-power talks yesterday tabled their expected joint declaration on tests following the Eisenhower - Macmillan talks at Camp David

Conditional Moratorium

It offered Russia a conditional acceptance of a short-term moratorium on small underground tests. Russia had [illegible] the moratorium [illegible] four or five years. Tsarapkin said later the West had given no definition for the period of the moratorium and added that would be a matter for negotiation at the conference.

Yesterday's meeting lasted 40 minutes.

The Western offer yesterday was in reply to the Soviet proposal of March 19. Russia then proposed to conclude a treaty on the cessation of all nuclear tests, including all underground tests producing seismic events of magnitude 4.75 or greater embodied in the U.S. proposal of February 11.

Accepts Proposals

The Soviet Union then also accepted a U.S. proposal on carrying out a joint international research programme provided that all parties to a treaty simultaneously undertook not to conduct during this period any nuclear weapon tests below the 4.75 magnitude.

At the concurrent 10-nation disarmament talks here, Britain yesterday criticized as lacking "precision and necessary details" the Soviet three-stage plan for total world disarmament within four years.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore, quoted by conference sources, analyzed in a long speech the shortcomings of the Soviet plan as a basis for a world disarmament programme.

The Soviet plan, he said, made no reference to the creation of international machinery to keep the peace in a disarmed world. Another major fault was the absence

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

University Marks 35th Anniversary

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Hebrew University last night celebrated its 35th anniversary at a ceremony on the campus attended by President Ben-Zvi. Members of the University's Senate, Executive and teaching staff, and students, alumni and friends were present. The celebration was organized jointly by the Friends of the University and the Government Information Services.

The half-filled Wise Auditorium was addressed by Mr. Ben-Zvi; the President of the University, Dr. Binyamin Mazar; Prof. S. Hugo Bergmann, who was the University's first Rector; the Governor of the Bank of Israel, Mr. David Horowitz, and the Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. Mordecai Ish-Shalom. The addresses were followed by a concert given by the University Orchestra under the baton of Noam Sheriff.

(See Pages 11 & 111)

Almogi Re-Elected Mapai Secretary

TEL AVIV. — Mr. Yosef Almogi was unanimously elected Mapai Secretary-General at the first meeting of the Party's new Central Committee held here yesterday.

Mr. Levi Eshkol will be the Chairman of the six-man nominations Committee composed of Cabinet Ministers Moshe Dayan and Bechor Shitrit, Mr. Moshe Sharett, Mayor of Tel Aviv Mordechai Namir, and the head of the "Gush" faction, Mr. Shraga Netzer. The Committee will also choose the candidate for the Mapai Secretariat.

Khrushchev Back in Paris To Reopen Talks

PARIS. — Premier K[illegible]chev returned to Paris yesterday in buoyant good health for a [illegible] of his talks with President de Gaulle, scheduled to begin today at Rambouillet Chateau, west of Paris.

The talks will continue two days, and the Soviet leader is to return to Moscow on Sunday.

Mr. Khrushchev wound up his five-and-a-half day tour of the provinces with a hurried final sightseeing trip through the Renault automotive plant at Pliss. He chatted with a workman, and received a sleek convertible as a gift from the nationalized plant.

"You make a good car, but I warn you, you have strong competition in the Soviet automobile industry," he said.

Radio, TV Address

Saturday afternoon Mr. Khrushchev will make a radio and television broadcast to the French nation, and will later hold a press conference in Paris.

Besides the questions of disarmament and Germany, President de Gaulle yesterday was reported intending to raise the problem of controlling non-interference in the affairs of other states through means including an embargo on arms sales. However, spectacular results are not expected.

The Middle East will doubtless be mentioned at the talks, but a detailed discussion is not probable during the 13 hours of talks the two leaders will have before Saturday afternoon's press conference.

Meanwhile, the President of the French Zionist Federation, M. André Blumel, had never got a reply to a request to be received by Mr. Khrushchev to discuss the Jewish problem in the U.S.S.R. The Soviets found the veteran Socialist Vice-President of the France - U.S.S.R. Association unworthy even of a negative answer.

BOMB TEST

PARIS (Reuter). — France on Thursday reimposed flight restrictions over her atomic testing area in the Sahara desert from 0445 G.M.T. today — indicating her second atomic bomb test may be imminent.

Similar restrictions were announced on Wednesday to start at 0445 G.M.T. yesterday morning, but these were lifted later.

The first French atomic blast went off on February 13 — 90 minutes after a civilian aircraft warning came into effect. Observers noted that after mid-April weather conditions in the Sahara would be unsuitable.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The Israel football team which is to play against Greece next Sunday arrived in Athens late last night. (Earlier story p. 5 — col. 4.)

Nasser Says France, Israel Mok[illegible] Arming Necessary

[illegible] (UPI). — President [illegible] made [illegible] on Thursday [illegible] Israel for keeping alive [illegible] also criticised South Africa's [illegible] discrimin[illegible]

[illegible] address to the In[illegible] Parliament, the Egyp[illegible] leader declared, "If de[illegible] to have any [illegible] at all, we should re[illegible] that some[illegible] certain pos[illegible] of arms."

[illegible] instances two sto[illegible] General C.P. Cabe[illegible] Deputy Director of [illegible] Central Intelligence [illegible] ting the Democratic C[illegible] on World Affairs [illegible] can tell you something which seems almost incredible. He (Mr. Khrushchev) is reported to have ordered [illegible] speech wants soliciting [illegible] nation for himself for the Peace Prize."

Urges Nasser to [illegible] Peace, Makes Tel.

NEW DELHI (Reuter). — The independent "Indian Express" yesterday urged the [illegible] that Mr. Nehru would [illegible] mediate [illegible] July and [illegible]

The [illegible] public has made [illegible] diplomatic [illegible] in exchanging diplomatic representatives with France's Spain but not with Israel, despite having recognized the latter.

"While insisting [illegible] must [illegible] that she should not break [illegible] boundaries as we are to recognize [illegible] Israel, we should [illegible] impress on the [illegible] established President of the United Arab Republic [illegible] the peace of the [illegible]

Pacts 'Fail'

[illegible] that military [illegible] proved a failure [illegible] powers were [illegible] friendship and [illegible] independent [illegible] from "bases of [illegible]

[illegible] greeted with [illegible] he said he [illegible] friendship [illegible] ancient peo[illegible] the United [illegible] would always [illegible] and creative [illegible] establishment of [illegible] prosperity. [illegible] eventful [illegible] used since [illegible] 1955 on [illegible] Bandung Con[illegible]

[illegible] age 3, Col. 6

[illegible]s Debate [illegible] Garden

[illegible] Knesset [illegible] tabled an [illegible] the agenda [illegible] ate on the [illegible] sh a sculp[illegible] Jerusalem. [illegible] followed [illegible] letter by the [illegible] pality from [illegible] of the [illegible] Office, Mr. [illegible] informing it [illegible] of the garden [illegible] its juris[illegible] considered

'Palesti[illegible] Agent' Up Before League

CAIRO (Reuter). — The Arab League Council on Thursday agreed to discuss the creation of a Palestine entity, a Palestine army, Iraq's problems with Persia and Turkey, relations with Israel.

The 23rd session of the Council, which lasted two hours, was attended by all member states except Iraq and Tunisia, at ambassadorial level.

The decision to consider the question of Palestine and a Palestine army, according to the Middle East News Agency, was for discussion on reorganizing the Palestine people in order to assert their national [illegible] as a "united people" [illegible] as refugees.

League sources, however, forecast here that the Jordan delegate would again block the issue as he did during the Council's February session, when it comes up for discussion before the League's political committee on Saturday.

Kassem Holds Up 5 Executions

Our Arab Affairs correspondent writes:

BAGHDAD (Reuter). — Premier Kassem has withheld "until further notice" the execution of five persons — scheduled for 0100 GMT this morning — accused of taking part in a plot to assassinate him last October.

Kassem, who was making a Wednesday midnight radio and television broadcast to the nation, said the executions were being withheld "in view of the holiness of the day and the occasion of the greater Bairam feast."

The five men, who were sentenced to death on February 26, are Eyad Said Thabet, Khaled Ali Saleh, Ahmed Taha Azzoor, Salim Issa Zaibak, and Abdul Hamid Marie, a U.A.R. subject from Syria, whose wife, Tusra Said Thabet, was acquitted during the trial.

Kassem said another of those sentenced to death, a 21-year-old student, had "repented" and had his sentence commuted to 15 years' imprisonment.

Altogether 17 persons were sentenced to death in the trial — 11 of them in their absence. Four were sentenced to hard labour for life, 47 to terms of rigorous imprisonment, ranging from 15 years to six months, and eight, including one fugitive, acquitted.

Kassem has recently been under evident pressure from many patriotic elements to commute the sentences passed by Col. Mahdawi a few weeks ago.

It was argued that since the slackening of Nasserist pressure in Iraq, and as the tendency among nationalist elements is to be pro-Kassem, he himself, would be well-advised not to alienate further Iraqi nationalist elements by hanging the few young men who tried to assassinate him.

Premier's Courage

The Communists were the only ones to insist on the executions. After Kassem refused the Khairi Communists permission to operate as a party, they demanded wholesale executions of the old politicians and Ba'thists. Since neither Nasserists nor Communists could seriously harm Kassem's regime, the Premier found the courage to grant a lease of life to ex-Premier Jamali and others, and might still change yesterday's postponement into commutation of the death sentences.

Fresh Disorders in South Africa; UK Urges Caution on UN Council

[illegible] Appeals to U.S., Britain

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — Britain yesterday urged the Security Council not to take any action which would aggravate the tense situation in racially-taut South Africa.

Sir Pierson Dixon, speaking in the Council's debate on the recent riots in the Union, said the greatest care must be taken not to act in a way which would "irritate rather than cure" a [illegible] the [illegible]

Sir Pierson [illegible] representatives of [illegible] Guinea carried [illegible] Afro-Asian racial poli[illegible] Government.

[illegible] Britain [illegible] the U.N. in [illegible] the situation.

Mr. Alex [illegible]-Sackey of Ghana, the [illegible] speaker yesterday, [illegible] was indis[illegible] the Council had [illegible] to ensure that there [illegible] no international [illegible] aggravation."

Sees Danger to Peace

The situation in South Africa did not fall exclusively within the jurisdiction of [illegible] Africa because one race [illegible] was systematically engaged [illegible] the suppression of another [illegible] the Union, he added.

The Ghanaian delegate [illegible] said that the situation was explosive. Most Africans had a strong feeling that the policies of the South African Government might provoke a race war.

The governing National Party had become "a sinister and ugly force," and its policies no more were purely internal than were those of Nazi Germany, he said.

The situation could be remedied only by Britain and the U.S., Mr. Quaison-Sackey declared.

Calls on U.K., U.S.

"Perhaps this Council may see their way clear to delegating [illegible] representatives of the United Kingdom and the U.S. to convey your appeal directly to the Union Government, requesting it to come to terms with the African leaders," he said.

"If the Union Government fails to respond to the appeals of the Security Council, the Government and people of Ghana urge the Council to take economic or diplomatic sanctions against the Union Government."

Abdul Monem Rifai, of Jordan — a non-member of the Council — said the policy of racial suppression in South Africa was one which, if allowed to continue, would endanger peace in Africa and possibly "engulf other lands and peoples."

He called on the Council to warn the South African Government that its policies were leading inevitably to disaster.

"In the interests of the very survival of the white minority in South Africa and international peace and security apartheid must be abolished. The U.N. must act before it is too late to arrest the march to war," he declared.

Fears 'New Massacre'

Mr. Sory Caba of Guinea said the union's racial policy was a cause for "perturbation," and was of a nature "to harm the harmonious evolution of relations between peoples."

It created a dangerous situation, and was flagrant violation of the U.N. charter.

The representative of Guinea alleged that the white population was "purchasing weapons for new massacre," and the situation was steadily deteriorating.

When yesterday's meeting began, Mr. Fourie and other members of the South African delegation were again occupying seats reserved for diplomatic observers at the side of the meeting hall. The South Africans withdrew to these seats after Mr. Fourie's speech on Wednesday.

Mr. Fourie told the press earlier that he was still awaiting instructions from his Government and until he received them the delegation would continue to occupy the observer seats.

U.N. Urged to Oust S. African Delegates

JOHANNESBURG (Reuter). — The Pan-Africanist Congress, in a cable to the U.N. Headquarters, yesterday appealed to that organization to withdraw recognition of the white South African Government and recognize a provisional government for the country.

The cablegram, signed by William Jobobe, who described himself as Assistant Secretary of the Congress, said: "The U.N. must withdraw recognition of white South African Government. It must recognize a provisional government representative of the majority of South Africans and must order a general election on a basis of one-man-one-vote, and fix a date for such election."

MAC Chief Abstains On Jordan Plaint

The Chairman of the Jordan-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission yesterday abstained from voting on a Jordan resolution which sought to blame two Israeli jet fighters for allegedly attacking a Jordan civilian plane while on its way from Jerusalem to Cairo on March 21.

He stated that he had done so because of the "contradictory evidence produced concerning the location of the Jordan Airways aircraft." He pointed out there is "a similar divergence of opinion as to the type of fire reported on the one hand, by the pilot of the Jordan aircraft, and on the other hand, by the pilot of the Israel aircraft."

GHANA AND SAUDIA TO HAVE EMBASSIES

The Governments of Ghana and Saudi Arabia have agreed to exchange diplomatic missions at embassy level, it was announced in Accra on Wednesday.

Texas Negroes Await Trial for Assembly

MARSHALL, Texas (Reuter). — About 35 young Negroes were free on Thursday, awaiting trial on unlawful assembly charges, after mass arrests of demonstrators on Wednesday night culminated in firemen turning their hoses on crowds of Negroes.

The 35 were arrested for staging a sit-down demonstration against segregation at lunch counters. Nearly 200 others were arrested when they gathered outside the courthouse to protest. All seemed to be of about college age, half of them women.

Violence in Two Townships

CAPETOWN (Reuter). — White South Africa tightened its grip on the African masses yesterday, seizing more leaders, sealing off two townships, and giving a quick second reading to the bill to ban the big political organizations.

Violence broke out at some points, the high-spot of tension being Cato Manor, Durban township, which was the scene of last year's beer-hall riots. The police with a Saracen armoured car repeatedly smashed down oil-drum road blocks, which were continually re-erected.

Non-white buses were stoned by Africans, disrupting services and stopping many Africans from going to work.

Four Africans were injured by flying stones, and the roads to the township remained closed.

6,000 Assemble

Nearly 6,000 Africans assembled, streaming down the hills shouting and prancing, until halted by police a mile from Cato Manor police station. The crowd was demanding release of the leaders arrested Wednesday.

Police on the Rand made two baton-charges to disperse African crowds, according to police.

Workers' absenteeism in Cape Peninsula was almost 100 per cent yesterday, the worst day since the crisis began.

South African railways, biggest employers of African labour in Capetown, said very few Africans reported for duty.

Three thousand steel-helmeted army and navy men with Bren guns threw a cordon around Langa and Nyanga, acting under the emergency regulations proclaimed Wednesday.

More Called Up

Another four western province regiments were called up for service today, and two plane-loads of armed police flew to Capetown as reinforcements.

Langa and Nyanga were in a state of siege, with soldiers lining the perimeter at intervals of about 30 yards.

At Natalspruit, several miles south of Johannesburg, about 150 Africans blocked a road with boulders. They fled before baton-wielding police reached them.

In Port Elizabeth, Cape Province, all was reported quiet yesterday after three schools were set alight at Kwazakele African township near there Wednesday night.

At Worcester, a small town about 110 kms. from Capetown where many bars were burned on Monday, all bars and bottle stores have been closed until further notice. The situation was described as "tense but under control," and police, including some in armoured cars, are drawn up on the outskirts.

At a railway station near the Government - controlled Meadowlands township, two Chinese in a car were attacked by a crowd of Africans.

Railway police after warning the crowd fired shots and arrested two Africans.

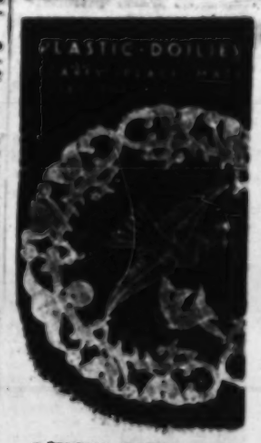
In the parliamentary debate Wednesday night European members representing Africans said that if legislation was passed to ban African Congress organizations, the Whites would be digging their own graves.

If no attention was given to their grievances, Africans would resort to guerrilla warfare and sabotage.

Accord Reached On Mali Federation

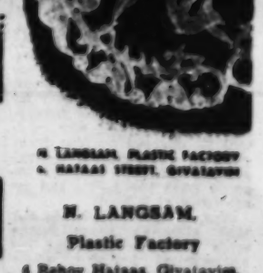
PARIS (Reuter). — Final agreement for the independence of the Mali Federation (Sudanese Republic and Senegal) within the French Community was reached at a meeting here on Thursday between Premier Debre and M. Leopold Senghor, President of the Mali Federal Assembly.

M. Senghor and a spokesman of the Prime Minister's Office announced that the agreement on the transfer of sovereignty to the Mali Federation would be signed here on Monday, while agreements on cooperation between the two countries would be signed later.



N. LANGSAM, PLASTIC FACTORY
6 HATAAS STREET, GIVATAYIM

N. LANGSAM
Plastic Factory
6 Rehov Hataas, Givatayim.



(See Page Two)

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Social & Personal

The President of the Weizmann Institute and Mrs. Abba Eban yesterday entertained to luncheon Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Chinn, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Leigh. The visiting Anglo-Jewish Association delegation yesterday toured the Weizmann Institute of Science and laid a wreath on the grave of Dr. Chaim Weizmann. The group was entertained to tea by Mr. Eban.

•

The Director-General of the Ministry of Defence, Mr. Asher Ben-Nathan, yesterday gave a farewell reception in honour of the outgoing Counsellor at the French Embassy, M. Raymond Vizzanova. Among those present were the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Shimon Peres; the French Ambassador, M. Jean Bourdeillette; the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Haim Laskov; the Chief of the General Staff Branch, Aluf Yitzhak Rabin; the Air Force Commander, Aluf Ezer Weizmann; the Chief of the Intelligence Branch, Aluf-Mishne Haim Herzog, and senior General Staff officers and Defence Ministry officials.

•

The Ambassador of Ghana, Mr. Bediako Poku, yesterday visited ORT schools in Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan and Givatayim.

•

The Norwegian Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Per Vennemoe, yesterday visited the atomic reactor at Nahal Sorek, where he was received by the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. E. D. Bergmann.

•

A parade in honour of the outgoing headmaster of the Acre Nautical School, Captain Enrico Levi, and his successor, Aluf Shmuel Tankus, was held at the school yesterday. In the evening, a dinner was given in their honour by the School's Board of Governors.

•

The Hakfait Cooperative Livestock Insurance Society's Haim Zimmerman Memorial Prize was yesterday awarded to Professor Avraham Kemron, director of the Veterinary Institute. The award, presented in Haifa, was in recognition of his part in helping to overcome the recent foot-and-mouth outbreak by developing a live virus serum.

•

Mr. and Mrs. Irving W. Rabb, of Boston, yesterday visited the offices of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem, where they were received by Dr. Moshe Avidor, the Director-General.

•

The Z.O.A. House forum at 8.30 tonight will feature Deputy Knesset Speaker Aris Ben Eliezer (Herut), and Knesset Members David Hacohen (Mapai), Yusuf Khamis (Mapam), and Yosef Saphir (General Zionist), who will speak on: "Is peace with the Arab states possible?"

BIRTH

BERNER — to Anja (née Davidson) and Uri Berner, at the Misgav Ladach Hospital, Jerusalem, a daughter.

MARRIAGE

Michal Ascher, Uriel Raudnitz married, Ramat Chen, March 31, 1960.

Wizo's Budget Set at IL8.5m.

TEL AVIV. — A gross budget of IL8.5m. for 1960/61 was presented at a meeting of the World Wizo Executive here on Thursday by the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Raya Jaglom. Fifty-five per cent will be raised by the Wizo federations abroad, and the rest will be covered by fees from parents, participation by various authorities, and by income from the farms run by agricultural schools.

Mrs. Jaglom pointed out that although these farms were primarily intended for agricultural training, their income amounted to as much as 12-13 per cent of the expenditure in some schools.

The construction programme for the forthcoming year includes additional buildings in existing institutions, and the establishment of women's centres and children's creches, mainly in immigrant towns, in development areas and in border settlements, Mrs. Jaglom said.

C'TTEE TO STUDY COOPERATIVES' LAW

The Attorney-General has appointed a committee to study the Cooperative Societies Law with an eye to amending it in light of the changing needs of the moshavim, it was officially announced yesterday.

The chairman of the committee is Mr. Z. Bar-Niv of the Ministry of Labour, and the other members are: Mr. S. Shoresh M.K.; Mr. Gad Ya'acobi of the Ministry of Agriculture, and Mr N. Stavi of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department.

A CEREMONY marking the graduation of an additional course of army officer trainees was held "somewhere in Israel" yesterday and was attended by the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Haim Laskov.

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A sparkling Operetta by OFFENBACH
Tomorrow, Sat., April 2 at 8.30; Tues., April 5; Sat., April 9

LA TRAVIATA
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BARBER OF SEVILLE
Wed., April 6, 8.30 p.m.
Tickets at the Box Office 10-1, 4-6. (Tel. 27780).
Ramat Gan: Pas. 4 Bialik. Petah Tikva: "Globe."

Goor Accepts F.A.O. Teaching Post Abroad

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations has invited Dr. Amihud Goor to direct an international foresters' course to be held in Mexico, Cuba and Honduras from July to October this year. Dr. Goor, who is now in Buenos Aires completing an F.A.O. mission to the Argentine Government, has accepted the assignment.

This follows an exchange of letters between the Minister of Finance and Dr. Goor, in which Mr. Eshkol explained why he had favoured the transfer of the Government's Forestry Division to the Keren Kayemet and asking Dr. Goor to return and take up the position of Director of Forestry Research. He added that he was proposing the affiliation of the Government Forestry Research Station at Ilanot to the University Agriculture Faculty and Research Station at Rehovot.

(He did not, contrary to what was published at the time, make any mention of establishing a Chair in Forestry at the Hebrew University, nor was the University approached about the establishment of such a Chair.)

Expert Needed

To this Dr. Goor replied that such a step would not, in his opinion, make any real change in the status of forestry research. While recalling that none of the advice he had offered in the past had been accepted, Dr. Goor wrote that he had to insist on one thing, namely, that the Forestry Department must be under the direction of a graduate forester, with two assistants with similar qualifications and training under him: one for practical forestry work and the second for research.

Under such conditions, Dr. Goor would be happy to accept the position of Director of Research or better still, he wrote, a post as one of the research officers at Ilanot.

Avriel Leaves Ghana

ACCRA. — Mr. Ehud Avriel and his family left on Wednesday evening for a month's vacation in Europe before returning to Israel on completion of his 2½-year tour of duty as Israel Ambassador to Ghana.

During the weeks before his departure, Mr. Avriel was the guest of honour at a series of farewell receptions given by various Ghanaian Cabinet Ministers, the American and Soviet Ambassadors, other members of the Diplomatic Corps and the Israel colony in Accra. *(Itim.)*

Savir Named As Cologne Counsellor

Mr. Leo Savir has been appointed Counsellor and deputy head of the Israel Reparations Mission at Cologne. At present, Mr. Savir is serving as deputy Director of the West European desk at the Foreign Ministry. He was previously Press Attache at the Israel Embassy in London.

Jordan Camels "Invade" Eilat's Airfield

Jerusalem Post Reporter

EILAT. — Twenty Jordanian camels on Wednesday night "invaded" the Eilat airfield in search of green fodder. Police chased the animals back towards the border to prevent them from getting in the way of taxiing aircraft.

Drought-stricken camels belonging to Jordanian Beduin are a familiar sight along the Arava road north of Eilat, but this was the first time that they had penetrated as far south as Eilat.

World Court to Hear U.S. Claims on El Al Crash

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

AMSTERDAM (By Airmail). —The U.S. claim for damages against Bulgaria for the death of nine American citizens who lost their lives aboard the El Al plane shot down by Bulgarian armed forces over Bulgarian territory on July 27, 1955, will be heard before the International Court of Justice at The Hague on June 1.

The U.S. has entered a claim for some $1m. on behalf of the relatives.

On May 26, 1959, the Court declared itself incompetent to rule on Israel's claim against Bulgaria in the same matter. In the case of the U.S. claim, Bulgaria has likewise raised a number of preliminary objections.

The hearings starting on June 1 will deal solely with these preliminary objections and the question of the Court's competence.

Historical Society's Annual Symposium

The Israel Historical Society's sixth annual symposium on April 13 and 14 will be devoted to marking the 200th anniversary of the death of Rabbi Yisrael Ba'al Shem Tov, the founder of Hassidism. The theme of the meeting will be "Hassidism and the Movement of Religious Awakening," the Society announced at a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday.

The symposium will be held on the Hebrew University campus.

ISRAELI WINS ROTARY STIPEND

TEL AVIV. — Mr. Daniel Mashiach, Deputy Economic Adviser in the Ministry of Agriculture, has won an International Rotary scholarship for a year's advanced study abroad. He is the only Israeli among the 128 scholarships awarded by Rotary this year.

Mr. Mashiach, 35, will study in Europe.

US CULTURE OFFICERS MEETING IN BEIRUT

Twenty-five cultural officials attached to U.S. embassies in the Middle East opened a week's conference in Beirut yesterday, the Arab News Agency reported. Among those attending are State Department officials and editors of U.S.I.S. publications.

Famed Philosopher Leaves after Visit

By a Special Correspondent

Prof. Carl G. Hempel, a philosopher of world-renown, is leaving Israel this morning with his wife and two children after a fortnight's visit as guest of the Hebrew University. He is Professor of Philosophy at Princeton University in the U.S., but during the present academic year he is a Senior Fulbright Research Fellow at Oxford University.

He took his degree in Berlin in 1934 under Prof. Hans Reichenbach, who was the foremost figure in the Berlin branch of logical positivism, and gained renown for his research into the foundations of probability theory. Prof. Hempel, who is 55, left Germany in 1934 and reached the U.S. in 1937.

(Logical positivism is a school of contemporary philosophy that tries to synthesize a basically empirical approach to human knowledge with a better understanding of the function of logic and mathematics.)

Among his many important contributions to the philosophy of science, written in an extremely lucid style, are his studies of the theory of confirmation (which is an approach to the foundations of probability theory complementary to that of Reichenbach), of scientific concept formation (his booklet, "Fundamentals of Concept Formation in Empirical Sciences," published in 1952, has quickly become a classic in the field) and of scientific explanation, specifically in the historical sciences. It was on this last subject that Prof. Hempel delivered a public lecture at Beit Hillel in Jerusalem.

Abraham Mibashan Dead in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES (INA). — Dr. Abraham Mibashan, President of the Dalia, the central organization of Argentine Jewry, has died here at the age of 70.

Dr. Mibashan was born in Jassy, Rumania in 1890, the son of a noted Jewish writer and educator. He settled in Palestine where he was Editor of "Ha'aretz" and later secretary of the Tel Aviv Municipal Council, but his activities for the central Zionist organizations took him increasingly to other parts of the world and brought about major changes in his life.

He was sent to Latin America in 1936 on a special mission for the Jewish Agency and at the request of Argentine Zionist leaders was detached from his duties for a year to work with them. On his designation as South American representative of the Jewish Agency and the World Jewish Congress, he established permanent residence in Buenos Aires and assumed the leading role in the life of the Jewish community there.

Cables in Brief

CHRISTENING. — Prince Andrew, third child of Queen Elizabeth of England, will be christened by the Archbishop of Canterbury at Buckingham Palace on April 8, it was announced in London.

(See Picture — Page VII)

DEATH ROW. — Lawyers for convict-author Caryl Chessman plan to take his case to a new court following the dismissal of his latest applications for *habeas corpus* and a stay of execution. He faces death in the gas chamber of San Quentin prison on May 2.

CAPSIZED. — Thirteen persons, mostly women and children, were drowned and 20 others received serious injuries when a steam launch carrying about 200 passengers to a fair capsized and sank in a canal about 10 miles from Calcutta.

MEAT. — Mr. Alvaro Alsogaray, Argentina's Economy Minister, has warned Argentinians that unless they cut their meat-eating (average: 220 pounds of meat per person a year) they face either rationing or soaring prices.

TAX. — Polish authorities have levied a 5m. zloty (about £74,000) tax on the Catholic University of Lublin, which the university cannot afford to pay.

TREASURE. — A map, found in a safe belonging to Stanley Pierce, a wealthy Chicago investment broker, who died on Christmas Day, has led treasure hunters to nearly $100,000 in gold pieces buried under two fruit trees in his back yard.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

FRIDAY

All times G.M.T.

DEPARTURES: Olympic 615, to Nicosia and Athens — 0610. B.E.A. 139, to Athens, Zurich and London — 0730. T.W.A. 801, to Athens, Rome, Paris and New York — 0540. Alitalia 451, to Rome—0805. El Al 209, to Rome, Paris and New York — 1305.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: T.W.A. 800, from New York, Paris, Rome and Athens — 1625. B.E.A. 136, from London, Rome and Athens — 2040. El Al 208, from New York, Paris and Rome — 1755. Cyprus Airways 32, from London, Rome, Istanbul, Ankara and Nicosia — 2159.

Prepared by Civil Aviation Dept.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Alba, Zion Square, Jaffa Rd., 3708.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 63536. Beidnur, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63951. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 28935. Kastel, 147 Ibn Gabirol, 22116. JAFFA: 23 Kanot, 66 Yefet (4), 83361.
RAMAT GAN: Lifshitz, 19 Herzl, 71771. HOLON: Brist, 104 Sokolow. BEROYOT: Segal, 134 Herzl, 96-1228. PETAH TIKVA: Fishbein, 6 Hafets Hayim. NATANYA: Trufa.
HAIFA: Rastil, 36 Bar Giora, 66366.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Tajar, 18 Keren Kayemet, 2326.
TEL AVIV: (day) Colberg, 23 Allenby, 23335. Greenberg, 46 King George c. Dennion Blvd., 26208. Jaffe, 179 Ben Yehuda, 24543. Yanny, 67 Yehuda Halevi, 63474. Sanitas, 88 Ibn Gabirol, 53064. Baruch, Hatikva Qtr., 33105. JAFFA: Varsano, Rehov 340, near clock, 51793. (Evening) Schwartz, 17 Allenby, 24553. Avrahami, 9 Erlinger near Central Bus Station, 23268. Zeidnur, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63951. Frankel, 26 King George acc. Gan Meir, 28721. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 23535. Baruch, Hatikva Qtr., 33105. RAMAT GAN: Granse, 80 Bialik, 72237. HOLON: Ribak, Kikar Struma. BEROYOT: Segal, 134 Herzl, 96-1228. PETAH TIKVA: Hayarkon, 24 Stampfer. NATANYA: Trufa.
HAIFA: Glousman, 16 Balfour, 4083. Maor, 107 Moriah, Mt. Carmel, 52831. Pontagon, Haifa Bay, 71490.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Heim, 25 Emek Refaim, 2709. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Hiam, 5A Shimshon, 25749. Dr. Garman, 25 Frishman. Dr. Har-Even, 35 Sheinkin, 26411. Dr. Warren, 15 Soutine, 27027. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 81374. Dr. Maier, 69 Ariosoroff, 51300. HOLON: Dr. Dokor, Block 12A, Shifkin Amami. Tel Giborim.
RAMAT GAN: Dr. Sandburg, 63 Bialik. Dr. Rosenblum, 9 Malal (corner 122 Modi'in). Dr. Fasberg, 176 Haroeh.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 5 Rehov Hanevi'im, Tel. 2434.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Kratka, 14 Sa'adia Gaon, 2667. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV, HOLON, RAMAT GAN, HAIFA: same as above.

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Religious Services

Shabbat begins: Jerusalem 5.39 tonight and ends tomorrow at 6.55 p.m.

Parties: Vayikra
Yaytzei: 1, 3—5, 26.
Haftara: Yesheyahu 43, 21—44, 23.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 5.40 p.m., Arvit, 5.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.30 p.m. Arvit, 6.30 p.m.

Hechal Shlomo: Tonight: Minha, 5.35 p.m. Arvit, 6.45 p.m. Shabbat morning, 8.00 p.m. Minha, 5.05 p.m. Arvit, 6.15 p.m. At 5.20 p.m. Shiur by Dr. Warhaftig. Services conducted by Cantor Moshe Stern & Choir.

Beharvis Synagogue: Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 p.m.

Kneset V'Emuna (Gan Rahavia): Tonight: 5.45 p.m. Lecture on Haphtara tomorrow. 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Rilliei 26.): Tonight: 5.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m.

Mercaz Ezra Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hagim Le'Yahadut Mithadeket (Progressive Judaism) (Beit Hahalutzot, Ibn Gvirol): Tonight: 5.30 p.m. Sermon: S. Ben-Horin.

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Tonight, 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8.00 a.m.

Tiferet Zvi Congregation (9 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m.

Beth Israel (26 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 5.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (87 Rehov Ben Yehuda). Tonight: 5.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha, 5.25 p.m.

Beit Hamore (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 5.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.35 p.m.

HAIFA

Hadath Congregation (25 Kiryat Sefer St., Abuna): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9.30 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatzfira Synagogue: Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.50 p.m. Arvit, 6.30 p.m.

Shefa Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Saryen Synagogue, Saryen: Tonight: 6.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

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Saturday April 9 — Ohel Shem, Tel Aviv, 7 & 9.30
Tuesday, April 12 — Rama, Ramat Gan, 7 and 9.30
Saturday, April 16 — Ohel Shem, Tel Aviv, 7 & 9.30
Monday April 18 — Ohel Shem, Tel Aviv, 7 & 9.30
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Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• Film Show:— Israeli films — daily showings, Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 noon—1 p.m.
• Recorded Concert: — Music to inspire (with background pictures). Bach, Pastorale (in four movements). Liszt, Hungarian Rhapsodies. Enesco, Roumanian Rhapsodies op. 11. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A., 8.30.
• Tours:— Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.
Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 12 noon, daily, New University Campus.
Yad Vashem — Martyrs and Heroes Memorial Authority, Har Hazikaron — Conducted tours (English) of the buildings and exhibitions, daily 11 a.m.
• Meet Jerusalem Artists: — Artists House: 9.30 p.m. Tourists and members only.
• Exhibitions:— Oils, aquarelles, drawings by Menahem Helholz: sculptors by Constant. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave. Today: 10-1, 3-6; tomorrow: 10-2.
Artists House: Today, tomorrow: 10-1.
Haifa painters Shlomo Ickowitch, Rafael Mohar and Haim Nahor exhibit their works.
"Israel Today" — permanent exhibition, Binyenei Haooma, 10-4 daily. Fridays 10-1.
Bezalel Art Gallery, 27 Jaffa Road, Tel. 43737, Est. 1905. 9-1, 3-7. Friday 9-3. New exhibition: Paintings by Mach, Stern, Ben Shaul, Aschelm, Holzman, Kossonoghi, Singer, Pins, Dror and Levanon. All purchases mailed upon request.
• Bezalel National Museum:— Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art; Archaeological objects; Primitive Art, Dutch and Flemish drawings from the Fodor Collection, Amsterdam. Brazilian Prints. Paintings and prints from the Low Countries—Museum Collection. 9-1; 2.30-7.
Bezalel Art Library: Memorial Exhibition of works by Sir Leonard Woolley and Dutch drawings. 9-1, 2.30-7.
Department of Antiquities, 33 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Special exhibitions: New excavations at Beersheba, Eynan and Tel Mor. Also permanent exhibition. 9-1, 3-5.
• Zoo:— Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. Today: 9-6.30 (Summertime 9-7).

TEL AVIV

• Circus: — Warsaw Circus, 2.30.
• Bridge:— "Talpiot" Bridge Club (Dr. Landau). Tournaments, lectures. Eden Bar, 32 Rehov Pinsker, Tel. 29784.
• Tourist Service: — Visit Hadassah Club, 99 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel. 28239.
Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26825, 8 a.m.—3 p.m.
• Zoological Gardens: — Open 6 a.m.—6 p.m. daily.
• Exhibitions:— Paintings by Collin Hack, Israel Painters and Sculptors Assoc., 9 Alharizi. Today, tomorrow: 10-1.
The Graphic Art of Toulouse-Lautrec. International Travel Posters. Beit Disengoff, 16 Rothschild Blvd., Today, tomorrow: 10-1.
Oils by Ruth Arion. Chemerinsky Art Gallery, 36 Rehov Gordon, 10-1, 4-8.
African Primitive Art; statuettes, masks, implements, from collection of Mr. Eban Dubiner (over 130 exhibits). Helena Rubinstein Pavilion. Today: 10-1; 4-9.
Ancient Glass Exhibition. Museum Ha'aretz, near Ramat Aviv. Today, tomorrow: 10-1.
• I.O.A. House:— Exhibitions: Benjamin Bender's paintings and drawings: U.S. Children's Art, 10-1.

HAIFA

• Exhibitions: — Annual exhibition of the Association of Artists and Sculptors, Haifa Artists House, 22 UNO Ave., Daily except Fridays, 10-1 and 4-7.
• Tourist Centre:— Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Offices, 22 Hehalutz. Tel. 67965.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• Music Programme: — Saturday Music Hour with organ and this record: Brahms, Concerto No. 1 in D Minor for Piano and Orchestra. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A., 10.30 a.m.

TEL AVIV

• Israel National Opera: — "La Perichole," 8.30.
• Theatre: — Habimah: "Twelve Angry Men." 7. "Visit of the Old Lady." 9.30.
Cameri: "Marius." 6.45, 9.30.
Ohel: "Known in Public." 8.30.
Circus:— Warsaw Circus, 6.30, 9.30.
• I.O.A. House:— Exhibitions: Benjamin Bender's paintings and drawings: U.S. Children's Art, 10-1, 7-9.
Tourist Service, 7-9 p.m.
• Dine and Dance: — Delphin Bar, 16 Sholem Aleichem. Exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 23975.
Galei Gondola Restaurant — for gourmets. 97 Rehov Pinsker, 10 a.m. — 2 a.m.
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COMING EVENTS

HABIMAH

Sat. April 2: "Twelve Angry Men," 7 p.m. "Visit of the Old Lady," 9.30. Sun. April 3: "Visit of the Old Lady"—Ashkelon. Mon. April 4, Tues. April 5: "Visit of the Old Lady"—Afula. Wed. April 6: "Legend of the Three and Four." Thurs. April 7: "Visit of the Old Lady," Hadar—Ramatayim.
Performances commence at 8.30 and are held at Beit Habimah in Tel Aviv unless indicated otherwise.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Sat. April 2: "La Perichole." Mon. April 4: "La Traviata." Wed. April 6: "The Barber of Seville." Sat. April 9: "La Perichole."

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Today's Posthag

The Weather

FORECAST: Today and tomorrow: Fair.

Weather Synopsis: A barometric ridge is entering our region, causing stable weather.

	*A	B	C
Mt. Carmel	25	11—17	13—15
Tiberias	29	13—20	14—18
Haifa Port	23	15—20	15—18
Natanya	—	15—20	13—15
Tel Aviv Kirya	72	15—20	13—20
Tel Aviv Port	69	15—22	13—20
Lydda Airport	60	17—20	9—20
Jerusalem	28	11—16	8—15
Beersheba	30	15—22	9—24
Eilat	7	25—32	16—30

*) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Temperature range yesterday evening. c) Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

The Chairman of Keren Hayesod, Mr. Eliahu Dobkin, after attending a Keren Hayesod conference in Paris and visiting several European countries on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal (by Al Al).

The Italian pianist Mariella Crudeli, accompanied by her father Mr. Carlo Crudeli, the State Controller of Italy, for an eight-day visit as guests of the Dante Alighieri Society and the Italian Embassy.

Mr. David Ogatonin, from the U.S., to play the rôle of Abdon in "Rhodia."

Mr. Sigmund W. Kunstadter, the President of the Society for Contemporary Art of the Chicago Art Institute, accompanied by Mrs. Kunstadter, from Zurich for a two-week visit.

Rabbi Israel H. Lovinthal, spiritual leader of the Brooklyn (N.Y.) Jewish Centre.

Mr. Samuel Shulansky, former Chairman of the U.J.A. Special Gifts Division in Hartford, Conn., and Mrs. Shulansky.

Mr. and Mrs. Morton Godine, of Boston.

DEPARTURES

The Assistant Director-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Mr Moshe Bartur, for a tour of Israel Embassies in Paris, London, Brussels and Rome (by Al Al).

Dr. Daniel Lewin, for Rangoon, to wind up his affairs before completing his tour of duty as Israel Ambassador to Burma (by Air France).

The head nurse at the Sharon Hospital, Rena Harodi, to take up her post as head instructor at the nursing school in Rangoon (by Air France).

Paul Grustan, the American composer, for Ankara, after a week's visit as guest of the Association-Germany (by Cyprus Airways).

Mr. Yitzhak Shaw, of the Koor management, for Zurich, on company business (by Al Al).

Dr. Walter J. Fischel, Professor of Semitic Languages and Literature at the University of California in Berkeley, and Mrs. Fischel and their daughter, after an extended visit (by Al Al).

THE CHAIRMAN of the Iraqi-Jewish Enterprises Ltd., Mr. Shlomo Noah, General Manager of the Mercantile Bank of Israel, told the annual meeting of the body, which is dedicated to the allotment of secondary school and university students of Iraqi origin, that 120 scholarships had been awarded during 1959. The corresponding figure for 1956 was 35 scholarships.

Former Netherlands Premier Leaves

Jerusalem Post Reporter

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The former Premier of Holland, Mr. Willem Drees, and Mrs. Drees cut short their Israel visit and flew home to Holland yesterday due to the death of Mrs. Drees' sister.

The guests were seen off at the airport by the President's Aide, Aluf-Mishne Yosef Carmel, Dutch Ambassador Mr. J. Q. Bas-Backer, and Mapai Secretary Yosef Almogi.

K.L.M. Inaugurates Electra Service

Jerusalem Post Reporter

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Royal Dutch Airlines, K.L.M. have officially inaugurated their turbo-jet service on the Israel-Europe route by flying representatives of seven Israel newspapers and eight travel agents to Amsterdam aboard two of their new Lockheed Electra airliners.

The two groups, including Mr. David Gross of *The Jerusalem Post*, will be the guests of K.L.M. on a five-day tour of the Netherlands.

CAMELS STOLEN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ASHKELON. — Infiltrators stole two camels last night from Mr. Musbah el-Hatik, of the village of N'aliya. A police tracker found the footprints of three persons leading towards the Gaza Strip border.

Increased Water Rates To Finance Equalization Fund

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A countrywide "equalization fund," to guarantee the Mekorot Water Company against losses resulting from reduced water consumption, is to be put into effect as of today, Mr. Ze'ev Kariv, of the Mekorot management, told a press conference at Beit Sokolow here yesterday.

He said that the fund, which will be administered by the Minister of Agriculture, will be financed partly by Mekorot, but mainly from a two pruta per cu.m. levy on agricultural water consumption and a four pruta levy on municipal and industrial users. It is estimated that IL650,000 will be collected for the fund during the first year of operation, of which IL350,000 will come from the cities.

Mr. Kariv also announced slight increases in the price of water to some consumers. This is apart from the equalization fund levies.

Slight Rise

He said that in areas where the production cost of water was up to four agora per cu.m., the price to the consumer would be raised slightly, thereby raising the company's estimated annual profits by IL150,000. In the two other zones into which the country is divided and where production costs range from four to 16 agora per cu.m., the price to the consumer will remain more or less stable.

Turning to the effect of the drought on estimated supply for the coming season, Mr. Kariv noted that according to instructions received from the Ministry of Agriculture the water supply to the settlements on the northern border would be cut to 10-20 per cent below last year's consumption levels; in Western Galilee the cut will be to 15-25 per cent below last year's levels; and in the South the cut will be five per cent.

The drought year has also left most of the country's reservoirs half empty, he added. The Kfar Baruch reservoir, which has a capacity of 7m. cu.m., contains an estimated 3.5m. cu.m. after last week's rains. The Zohar reservoir which is planned for 9.5m. cu.m. now holds only 6.5m. cu.m.

Regular Supply

For the first time, however, Mekorot will this year supply Lower Galilee with a regular water supply. It will also provide 5m. cu.m. to the expanded Hadera Paper Works.

Discussing the necessity for saving water, Mr. Kariv cited the Mayor of Jerusalem who had said recently that installation of water meters in every flat in one quarter of the town brought down consumption by 47 per cent. A city engineer in Tel Aviv, however, had told him that since the installation of joint meters for entire buildings consumption had increased by 11 per cent.

Dimona Protests Water Shut-off

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — The Dimona Local Council last night unanimously condemned the action of Mekorot in cutting off the town's water supply during certain hours because of arrears in the payment of water rates.

It was decided to send a delegation to the Minister of Interior to protest against the step which, it was claimed, was causing undue hardship to the local residents.

S. American Jewry Day Celebrated

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A youth rally marking "South American Jewry Day" was held on the Hebrew University campus yesterday for third and fourth-year secondary school pupils. The rally was organized by the World Jewish Congress, the Jewish Agency, the Foreign Ministry, and the Department of Information and Civic Education.

The meeting was addressed by the Secretary-General of the Jewish Agency, Mr. Moshe Rivlin, and by the former Ambassador to Argentina, Chile and Uruguay, Dr. Arye Kubovy, who now heads the Yad Vashem Institute.

During the day, the members of the committee arranging the celebration, headed by Professor Arye Tartakower, Chairman of the Israel branch of the W.J.C., were received by President Ben-Zvi at Beit Hanasi.

On Wednesday, Dr. Kubovy was invested with the Argentine order of the Orden del Mayo by the Argentine Ambassador, Dr. Rodolfo Garcia Arias, at a special reception in his honour. Among the guests present were the Chilean Minister, Mr. Carlos Garcia de la Huerta, and the Honorary Consul of Uruguay, Dr. A. Rojansky.

(Leader — Page One)

ISRAEL-MEXICO CULTURAL PACT

A ceremony marking an exchange of notes ratifying the Israel-Mexico cultural agreement, which was initialled last June when Foreign Minister Golda Meir was in Latin America, was held in Mexico City on Wednesday.

The ceremony was attended by the Mexican Foreign Minister, M. Manuel Tello, and by the Israel Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Shimon Amir.

41 Ahdut Members Switch to Mapai

BNEI BRAK. — Forty-one leaders of Ahdut Ha'avoda here joined Mapai on Wednesday as a result of Prime Minister Ben-Gurion's appeal for labour unity. They represent the majority of the Ahdut Ha'avoda active party members.

Mr. Mendel Halkin, the local Mapai secretary, told *The Jerusalem Post* that the Ahdut Ha'avoda branch here is the largest in the area, numbering 400 persons on its rolls.

Mr. Y. Sasson, a member of the Ahdut Ha'avoda Central Committee, who came here on learning of the surprise decision, said the branch had not yet received any official notice of the resignations.

'Human Torch' Dies

TEL AVIV. — Ya'acov Fartosh, of Kfar Ono, who was admitted to the Tel Aviv Hadassah Hospital a week ago Tuesday after dousing himself with petrol and setting himself alight, died yesterday of his injuries. He was 35 years old.

Schools Break-Up Today for Holiday

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Over half-a-million kindergarten, elementary and secondary school children break up from school today for the Pessah holidays. The 19-day vacation will end on April 20.

Secondary school pupils will leave school today without their end-of-term reports. They have again been withheld by the teachers as part of their Association's campaign of non-cooperation with the school authorities in support of its demand for official recognition.

The Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, on Thursday participated in one of the two meetings held by the Ministerial committee considering the secondary school teachers' dispute.

At the meetings, held at the Kirya in Tel Aviv, the representatives of the Histadrut Teachers' Union appeared before Ministers Eshkol, Meir and Josephthal, to explain their point of view.

It was not learned what part Mr. Ben-Gurion played in the meeting.

Mr. Zalman Aranne yesterday morning left his home in Jerusalem to stay for an unspecified period at the Arza rest home in Motza, near the Capital. The Minister of Education this week tendered his resignation to the Cabinet, but the latter declined to accept it.

("Israel's Week" — Page 2)

League 'A', F.A. Shield Matches

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV. — In view of the Olympic Games soccer preliminary in Athens on Sunday between Greece and Israel, there will again be no National League fixtures this week-end. League A games, however, will be resumed on Saturday and the National League clubs, some of them fielding reserve players, will meet in the seventh round of the F.A. Shield.

In the final stages of the League A championship, the main issue is whether any team can overhaul Tel Aviv Hakoah, who lead by four points from Jerusalem Betar.

Tel Aviv Hakoah travel to Beersheba this week-end to face the local Hapoel, who are capable of providing tough opposition when in form. Jerusalem Betar, on the other hand, look good for two home points at the expense of Natanya Hapoel. Tiberias Hapoel, in third place, five points behind the leaders, are also at home, and seem likely to gain a win over Hadera Maccabi.

Decision Today

A decision whether Tel Aviv Shimshon will play this Saturday will be taken only today. They are scheduled to meet Ramle Hapoel at home; but since they are not being allowed to play in Tel Aviv, a neutral ground is being sought.

In the F.A. Shield, the central game will be the fixture in Jaffa between Tel Aviv Hapoel and Haifa Maccabi. In Jerusalem, Hapoel entertain Petah Tikva Maccabi, and in Haifa, Hapoel have Tel Aviv Betar as guests.

FIXTURES:

F.A. Shield

Petah Tikva Hapoel vs. Bnei Yehuda; Jerusalem Hapoel vs. Petah Tikva Maccabi; Tel Aviv Maccabi vs. Natanya Maccabi; Ramat Gan Hapoel vs. Jaffa Maccabi; Tel Aviv Hapoel vs. Haifa Maccabi; Haifa Hapoel vs. Tel Aviv Betar.

LEAGUE A

Tiberias Hapoel vs. Hadera Maccabi; Beersheba Hapoel vs. Tel Aviv Hakoah; Jerusalem Betar vs. Natanya Hapoel; Rehovot Hapoel vs. Rehovot Maccabi; Hadera Hapoel vs. Kiryat Haim Hapoel.

Israel Selected XI Leaves for Greece

Jerusalem Post Reporter

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The Israel selected football team, numbering 16 players and accompanied by its trainer, Gjula Mandy, left here for Athens yesterday for a return match against the Greek team.

The game against Greece will take place on Sunday, but the Israel team will remain there until Wednesday, when it will leave for Yugoslavia for a match the following Sunday.

The team will be drawn from among the following players: Chodorow, Portal, Melnicke, Switkovitz, Lefkovitz, Benvenisti, Haidi, Tisch, Amar, Mancel, Nahari, Rosenbaum, Steinach, R. Levi, Sekal and Glaser.

T. A. Shimshon Team Get 'Reprieve'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — There was rejoicing among Tel Aviv Shimshon's fans in the Kerem Hatemanim quarter here on Thursday following the decision of the Football Association's High Court on Wednesday night enabling the team to complete its League A soccer programme.

The F.A. High Court found that a disciplinary tribunal's ruling barring the Shimshon side from League football for six months was "too severe a penalty." The Court sat for six hours before reaching its decision, which will now enable Shimshon to finish its League programme, but not to play any games in the Tel Aviv area for the next six months.

The team is being penalized because Shimshon players attacked a referee in Hadera several weeks ago, forcing him to stop the game when Shimshon was one goal down.

Tel Aviv Founders' Minutes Book Save

TEL AVIV. — The first minutes book of the Ahuzat Bayit Company — the group which founded Tel Aviv — was saved from serving as fish wrapping this week. Historians have been searching for these minutes since 1908.

The wife of a veteran Tel Aviv settler who died several years ago said his books and papers to a fishmonger "hore. First, however, she invited Dr. Moshe Althauser, Director of the Historical Museum here, to look over the papers. Dr. Altheuser discovered the minutes, the first and only records of the Ahuzat Bayit meetings, wrapped in a radio firm's publicity handout.

The minutes book will now be exhibited at the Municipal Historical Museum.

Ballet-Master To Head Opera's School

TEL AVIV. — Mr. Alan Carter, the 30-year-old ballet master of "Red Shoes" and the film version of "Tales of Hoffman," has been engaged by the National Opera to supervise the establishment of its new school of classical ballet. Mr. Carter, a graduate of the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet Company, was introduced to the press here on Thursday by Miss Edia de Phillipe, Director of the Opera.

"I have always wanted to build with my own bricks," Mr. Carter said. As ballet master to a number of well-known companies in Europe, he had found himself impeded by deep-rooted traditions. He regarded the prospect of creating a new and original ensemble as "most exciting."

Miss de Phillipe announced that enrolment in the school's corps would begin next week. All candidates will be personally interviewed by Mr. Carter. Initially, the school management intends to accept only advanced students for inclusion in the existing corps; but it plans to expand its framework later to include general students on a paying basis. Talented youngsters will be granted scholarships providing free tuition, and may participate in performances.

Miss de Phillipe said she believed that the creation of the school would provide new outlets for young dancers in this country, who would no longer have to go abroad to complete their study of classical ballet.

Music Academy

TEL AVIV. — Fifteen piano and violin students on Thursday graduated from the Israel Academy of Music. This was the Academy's tenth graduation ceremony.

Founded in 1945, the Academy has 1,200 students and is directed by Mr. Oedoen Partos. Mr. Leonard Bernstein, the American conductor and composer, is its Honorary President.

Ten Blind Marchers In Four-Day Event

HAIFA. — Ten blind trainees from the American-Israeli Lighthouse rehabilitation centre for the blind in Kiryat Haim are to participate in this year's four-day march beginning on Monday. This is the first time that blind persons are taking part in the annual event.

The 32 members of the Dutch contingent, which has arrived to participate in the march yesterday, toured Upper and Lower Galilee.

Arms Cut

(Continued from Page One)

of any measures preventing the posting of "weapons of mass destruction" into outer space.

Mr. Valentin Zorin, Soviet delegate, said the West did not seem to believe in the possibility of a disarmed world.

The Soviet plan favoured the complete prohibition, elimination and destruction of atomic weapons, but in the Western plan these measures were much more limited.

Cessation of tests, as proposed in the first stage of the Soviet plan, would strongly influence the further development of atomic or hydrogen weapons, Mr. Zorin said.

The conference meets again today.

There were some aspects of the plan which were unreal and unsatisfactory, and as a basis for discussion the Western plan was not merely more realistic but more comprehensive in scope, he said.

The Soviet plan, he said, made no reference to the creation of international machinery to keep the peace in a disarmed world.

In London, Prime Minister Macmillan, who returned yesterday from talks with President Eisenhower in Camp David, told reporters: "There is a lot of work to be done and a lot of problems to be overcome. But I do believe we have taken a real step forward."

On the West's invitation to Russia to join at once in a joint programme of research, Mr. Macmillan said: "This could go advance scientific knowledge as to make possible in due course a complete full control and a comprehensive treaty."

Barefoot Woman Electrocuted

A 28-year-old Jerusalem housewife, Margalit Misrahi, of King George Avenue, was electrocuted yesterday when she attempted to light her gas stove with an electric lighter while standing barefoot.

She leaves a husband and three children, the oldest of whom is 11. *(Itim)*

Szold Prize for Research Into Snake Poisons

TEL AVIV. — The eleventh Henrietta Szold Prize for research in public health and hygiene was yesterday awarded by the Tel Aviv Municipality to the Rogoff Institute for Medical Research of the Beilinson Hospital.

The Institute received the prize for research conducted into the problem of snake poisoning by its Director, Prof. E. de Paris, and three of its staff members, Drs. Shimon Ditter, Shimon Kochav and Max Levkowitz.

Radio-Telephone

Jerusalem Post Reporter

EILAT. — Eilat is who phoned through to Tel Aviv this week really enjoyed radio-telephone service in the full sense of the word. Owing to a technical hitch, Kol Yisrael's morning broadcast came over the 'phone loud and clear, but drowned out any attempts at conversation between the two towns.

It is believed that the trouble was the result of breakdowns in various radio-telephone relays, caused by the storms in the Negev earlier this week.

Pregnant Girl Aged 13 Gets Permission to Wed

TEL AVIV. — A 13-year-old girl who is in her sixth month of pregnancy was yesterday given leave by Tel Aviv District Court Judge Y. Kister to marry the father of the child she is expecting. The man is her 20-year-old step-uncle, who has expressed his willingness to marry her. The legal marriage age is 17.

The girl's parents told the Court they were aware of her condition and consented to the marriage. The man, who had been detained on suspicion of statutory rape, is the mother's step-brother. *(Itim)*

9 Months Jail For Assaulting Child

A 26-year-old Jerusalemite was yesterday sentenced to nine months' imprisonment by Jerusalem Magistrate Y. Weiner for assaulting a six-year-old girl.

The man, who pleaded guilty to the charge, said he had committed the act under the influence of alcohol. He is married and the father of two children. *(Itim)*

Kidnapped from Tent

BEERSHEBA. — A 45-year-old Beduin of the Abu-R'gaig tribe, Ibrahim Jaber Salem Abu-Kat Abu-R'gaig, yesterday complained to Beersheba police that three Beduin had that morning kidnapped his 25-year-old daughter, Dueba, from her tent.

Holyland Hotel
JERUSALEM
1960 ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMME
opens with
SPRING MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCING TO
Walter Weinschenk and his Band
SATURDAY, APRIL 2, AT 9 P.M.
Young and old cordially invited!

HASSER

(Continued from Page One)

former, he said at this time Afro-Asian solidarity was trying to prove its existence. "Today Afro-Asian solidarity is an established fact," he declared, and the peoples of Africa are one by one winning their national independence.

"Also at that time talk on the banning of atomic tests and of the use of nuclear weapons seemed as a far-fetched dream, whereas today the banning of atomic tests is the will of all nations in the world... and not so hard to realize."

Nasser entered the hall amidst a huge burst of applause. As usual he wore a dark grey suit and striped tie. Nehru sat pensively at his right, the Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, behind him, and House Speaker Anthasayanan Ayyangar on his left. Frequent applause interrupted Nasser's 30-minute speech.

Dr. Radhakrishnan delivered a short welcoming address. The statement in his speech Nasser seemed to like most was: "The formation of the U.A.R. seems to me a first step towards a larger federation of the Arab world."

Later yesterday Nasser had an unscheduled meeting with Mr. Nehru. It was the fourth meeting between the two statesmen since Nasser's arrival on Tuesday.

It was understood the two leaders continued talks ranging over a wide field, including the forthcoming Summit meeting, the Algerian situation, French atomic tests, the Middle East situation, the South African racial conflict, and the Sino-Indian border disputes.

P.E.C. Collector Jailed for Theft

TEL AVIV. — An employee of the Palestine Electric Corporation, Moshe Krilovitz, was yesterday sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and given an additional year's suspended sentence for embezzling IL11,500 which he collected from consumers in the course of his work.

Bankrupt Paid Up To 80 Per Cent Interest

"Extremely exorbitant interest rates, sometimes as high as 80 per cent, drove me to bankruptcy," the owner of the Sinai Printing Shop of Jerusalem, Mr. Moshe Gruber, yesterday told the Relieving President of the Jerusalem District Court, Judge H.E. Baker.

In the hearings on his bankruptcy petition, Mr. Gruber told the Court that he was forced to take loans at interest rates ranging from 36-80 per cent in order to cover pressing debts. He claimed that he paid the 80 per cent rate to a former Government official named Y. Burg, and that he had paid a total of IL2,400 in interest charges on a loan of IL2,000 that he had taken from one Yosef Reifner.

The hearing was adjourned.

Witness Breaks Down At Doron Hearing

HAIFA. — The hearing of the case against Noah Doron, 39, who is charged with obtaining IL264,000 under false pretences, was suspended on Thursday, when a prosecution witness, Mr. Pesah Ne'eman, broke down while giving his evidence.

Ne'eman had recounted how he had first invested IL100,000 in the business deals Doron had proposed, as he was a colleague of Doron's father in the grain trade. Later, he had invested another IL100,000 for a "partnership in a German chemical firm."

The $500,000 worth of chemicals scheduled to be imported never materialized, and Doron had allegedly threatened him with a "bullet in your head" if he carried out his intention of going to Germany to investigate.

When Doron disappeared, Ne'eman said he in fact went to Germany, where he discovered that the company did not exist.

The hearing will be resumed on Sunday. The preliminary enquiry is being heard by Relieving President of the District Court B. Zohar.

INDUSTRY FINANCE and COMMERCE

Only 'Moneymakers' To Get Price Guarantee

POST Economic Reporter

The Israel housewife will have to accustom herself almost exclusively to a new type of tomato during the coming season, as the result of an agreement concluded between the Ministers of Finance and Agriculture this week.

According to the agreement only the "moneymaker" strain of tomatoes will be guaranteed fixed minimum prices in the new vegetable marketing agreement.

This tomato is more fleshy and firmer than the Marmond strain now in vogue, and as much is much more suited for export as wastage is relatively low. It is hoped to export 25 per cent of this year's crop, or about 20,000 tons, to England and Western Europe. The main competition for this new export will come from Spain and the Canary Islands, which are Western Europe's main suppliers of winter tomatoes.

The Ministry of Finance has been hesitant about approving the new scheme because some of its officials believe that the cost of the dollar to be earned by the tomato exports will be uneconomically high.

To Drill Heletz 26 Within Fortnight

ASHKELON. — The Massada Oil Company plans to begin drilling at the site of Heletz 26 within a fortnight, it is learned from Company sources. The new site is 800 metres north of the Heletz 25 well which brought in a gusher earlier this week.

At the same time, Company officials disclosed that the bore at Talmei Yaffe 2 has been abandoned and the rig moved 700 metres in the direction of Ashkelon. It is understood that the geological strata at Talmei Yaffe are completely different from those at Heletz.

Plans for Building Supermarket in Eilat

Jerusalem Post Reporter

EILAT. — The Union of Consumer Cooperatives has requested the Eilat Municipality to allocate a suitable site for the construction of a local supermarket. The Union has promised to lay the cornerstone of the projected Tzorchaniya sometime in May and to complete the 350-sq.m. store within a year.

The request was the first tangible result of the meeting of the Eilat Economic Advisory Council a fortnight ago. The Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, then promised to interest investors in the establishment of a supermarket in Eilat to help lower the abnormally high cost of living there.

It is learned that the Municipality two years ago reserved one of the choicest corner plots near the centre of town for a supermarket building.

Non-Drivers Eligible For Full Egged Membership

TEL AVIV. — Non-drivers will, for the first time, be able to become full members of the Egged bus cooperative, Mr. Z. Weiser, of the Egged management, told reporters on Thursday. Hitherto, Egged regulations demanded that membership be conditional on the possession of a bus driving licence.

In an endeavour to solve the problem of hired labour in the cooperative, and in answer to Histadrut demands, the Egged management has decided that any hired employees who, through training, attain professional standards equivalent in grade to those possessed by drivers, shall gradually be absorbed as members of the cooperative.

Women, however, will not be granted membership, Mr. Weiser added.

Egged now has 2,500 full members and 1,300 hired employees. The latter include clerks, apprentices, porters and conductors.

CONTROLLER TABLES BIS '59/'60 REPORTS

The State Controller yesterday tabled in the Knesset a complete list of the reports he issued during the 1958/1959 fiscal year, including reports which were not released for publication previously. Persons wishing to examine any of these reports may do so by applying to the head office of the State Controller in Jerusalem, it was officially announced.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

MARCH 31, 1960

5½%	Travel Dollar	852
5½%	Savings (morabet)	852
5½%	Defence Loan	1023
4½%	" "	1023
4½%	Housing Loan A	1023
4½%	" " B	1023
4½%	" " C	1023
4½%	" " D	1023
4½%	" " E	1023
4½%	" " F	1023
4½%	" " G	1023
4½%	" " H	1023
4½%	Pal. Electric 37/44	1023
5 %	Nat. Oil Co.	1023
4½%	Local Authorities	1023
4 %	Jewish Agency	1023
4½%	Keren Hayesod 32/36 III	1023
6 %	" "	1023
6 %	Fertilizers & Chem.	1023
6 %	Ind. Dev. Bank	1023
4½%	Gen. Mortgage Bank	1023
6 %	Bank Leumi Isr.	1023
4½%	Rassco	1023
6 %	Igroth	1023
4½%	Gas-Rassco	1023

C.o.L. LINKED BONDS

4½%	Defence Loan	1023
4½%	Housing Loan A	1023
4½%	" " B	1023
4½%	" " C	1023
6 %	" " D	1023
4½%	Pal. Electric 37/44	1132
4½%	Pal. Electric 38/45	1132
4½%	Local Authorities	1023
6 %	" "	1023
6 %	Keren Hayesod	1023
6 %	" " 32/36 III	1023
4½%	Rassco	1023

30/50 $/C.o.L. LINKED

6½%	Igroth	1023
4 %	Ind. Dev. Bank	1023
6 %	Bank Leumi Invest.	1023

ORDINARY SHARES

	Bank Leumi	338
	Gen. Mortgage Bk.	1264
	Bk. Leumi Invest.	2471
	Eilern's Investment	2334
	Africa Pal. Invest.	1664
	Isr. Land Develop.	1462
	Ata Textile	1722
	Melller Textile	1464
	Assia & Bejarano	134
	Pal. Potash	184
	Teva Pharmac.	268
	Palso Cold Storage	220
	Am. Isr. Paper Mills	338
	Delek	140
	Delek (11/12 Div.)	1264
	Jordan	39

B: Buyers only. E: ex Div/Coupon

TODAY'S TENDENCY
Dollar Bonds: Firm
Index Bonds: Steady
Ord. Shares: Very firm
AS REPORTED BY

UNION BANK OF ISRAEL LTD
Your Investment advisers

JOURISTS
Have You Read

Yizhak Parlov's NOVEL "THE PEOPLE OF EXODUS"?
This is the first and unique novel about the famous refugee ship.
READ
ENJOY
and send it to your friends.
Translated by
Jeanette E. Eheham
Obtainable at all bookshops

MYSTERE

THE FINE BRANDY WITH A FRENCH FLAVOUR
A PRODUCE OF ELIAZ RISHON-LE-ZION

BANK LEUMI LE-ISRAEL B.M.

(Incorporated in Israel with limited liability)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, 24-28 Yehuda Halevy Street, Tel Aviv, on Sunday, April 24, 1960, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution which will be proposed as a Special Resolution:

"That the capital of the Company be increased to IL6,000,000 by the creation of 1,000,000 new shares of IL1 each".

Dated this 1st day of April, 1960.

By order of the Board
A. DORON
Secretary

A member entitled to attend and vote at the above meeting is entitled to appoint one or more proxies to attend and vote instead of him. A proxy need not also be a member of the Company.

BANK LEUMI LE-ISRAEL B.M.

Tel Aviv, April 1, 1960

Notice
To The Holders of Ordinary Stock

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting, being the Ninth Ordinary General Meeting of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office, 24-28 Yehuda Halevy Street, Tel Aviv, on Sunday, April 24, 1960, at 11.15 a.m., for the following purposes:

1) To receive and consider the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1959, and the Directors' and Auditors' Reports thereon.
2) To elect Directors.
3) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4) To declare a dividend.
5) To transact any other business of the Company required to be dealt with at such meeting.

By order of the Board
A. DORON
Secretary

Notes. A member entitled to attend and vote may appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his behalf and such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from April 20, 1960, to April 25, 1960, both days inclusive.

Attention is directed to the fact that under the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company only holders of Ordinary Stock are entitled to attend and vote at General Meetings.

MINISTRY OF POSTS

Technical High School for Telecommunications

JERUSALEM

Students who have completed their elementary schooling may register for courses in Telephony, Telegraphy and Radio.

- The period of study is four years. The school offers lodging facilities. Students who have completed Forms 1-2 (Aleph-Bet) of Vocational schools offering a four-year study course in Electricity and Electronics are eligible for Forms 2-3 (Beit-Gimmel) of the above school.
- Registration daily between 9 a.m. — 1 p.m. at the school's offices in Abu Tor, Jerusalem, Tel. 2862.
- Only a limited number of students can be accepted.

KIRYATH SEPHER LTD. קריית ספר בע"מ

Just appeared

SEFUNOT ג"ד "ספונות"

Annual for research on the Jewish communities in the East, published for the Ben-Zvi Institute by Kiryat Sefer Ltd. Edited by President Yitzhak Ben-Zvi and Mr. Meir Benjamin, Director of the Institute. This issue is devoted entirely to the movement of Shabtai Zvi. It deals with its historic and ideological issues and describes the various factions of this movement, beginning with its inception and leading up to the Frankist movement, and the history of the movement in Eretz-Israel and Turkey, Persia and Kurdistan, in Italy and London, Poland and Germany. The volume contains 303 pages.

1950—1960

GROCERY — BUTCHERY

"ALON-HACARMEL" Ltd.

Haifa, Mt. Carmel, 3 Sea Rd.

wishes to inform its clients that the store will be closed on Sunday, April 3, 1960, on account of completion of renovations.

Alon Hacarmel will reopen THE SAME DAY at 4 p.m.

Special Offer of the Meat Department for the re-opening week:

BEEF GOULASH 1st quality IL3.00 per kg.
ROAST 1st quality IL3.50 per kg.

In deep grief we announce the sudden, untimely death of my dear husband, our father, grandfather and brother

RABBI YEHUDA SACKS

son of Rabbi Yitzhak Sacks

The funeral will leave from the Hadassah Hospital in Rehov Mazeh, Tel Aviv, for the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery today, at 10.30 a.m.

The Bereaved Family

THE MIDDLE EAST SCENE — By Amnon Barzilai

COMMUNISTS FIGHT BACK IN IRAQ

THOUGH slightly disturbed by the discovery of a political murder plot in Amman on Sunday, the relative lull on the Arab political front, which the three days of the Id el-Fitr festival brought with them this week, offers an opportunity for delving into the ideological front.

One of the more important developments in this area was a religious edict (*fatwa*) issued in the Moslem holy city of Al-Najaf, in Iraq, anathemising Communism as blasphemous and atheistic and prohibiting Moslems from joining Communist parties.

The author of this edict, the first to be issued since the July Revolution, is the Imam Muhsin el-Hakim, the supreme Shi'ite authority in Iraq. The occasion was a question said to have been sent to the Imam by an Iraqi citizen, and so framed that it appears to have been intended to elicit just the answer it got. According to the Beirut daily "El-Hayat," the question read as follows:

I am a Moslem and want to join the Communist Party. Would this be in conflict with religion?

The answer which "El-Hayat" reports was written in the Imam's own hand on the same piece of paper, was:

Communism is blasphemy and atheism, or a path towards blasphemy and atheism, and no Moslem is ever allowed to embrace it.

A facsimile of the Imam's answer, it is reported, fetched as much as 10 dinars ($28) in Baghdad. The authorities did not interfere with its sale, but banned its reproduction in the newspapers.

More Disturbances

This unique *fatwa* reflects the deterioration of the Communist position in Iraq. The fact is that all has not been going well with them these last few weeks. Following the snub they received in not being allowed to organize themselves as a legally functioning party, they have been treated quite harshly. Reports persist that Kassem has signed an order banning the Peace Partisans Union, their leading front organization, while the secretary of the Democratic Youth Movement, another front, has been sentenced to three months' hard labour.

There are signs, however, that the Communists do not intend to take these humiliations lying down. All through last week there were reports of disturbances in Baghdad and some parts of northern Iraq. As though to give credence to these reports, the Military Governor-General subsequently issued an order banning the carrying of arms of any kind and threatening to impose the severest penalties on violators.

The most acceptable interpretation of these disturbances has been that they involved not the Communists and the authorities, but the Communists and their opponents, who seem to have taken heart from Kassem's clearly anti-Communist actions.

Kassem himself has shown considerable nervousness about the possibility of these disturbances spreading, and has repeatedly warned against division and conflict. He fears that the Communists may stir up inter-communal trouble in the North, where the Kurds predominate. The Kirkuk massacres last July gave him a warning of how political strife can be exploited on a dangerous inter-communal basis.

Pseudo-Ideology

THE decline of Communism in Iraq has been accompanied by the development of a pseudo-ideology in general ways similar to that advocated by Cairo. There is the same talk about the paramount importance of national unity, the same distaste for political parties (in the final analysis, the three licensed parties in Iraq today are of almost identical orientation), and the same aversion to the "class war."

In his apparent impatience with ideologies, however, Kassem is acting in the best tradition of the new soldier-statesmen of the East. To take one example from nearby, Abdul Nasser rarely tires of speaking about the socialist-cooperative-democratic society which his regime is trying to create, yet never forgetting to add that his is an independent and unique philosophy which owes nothing to any of the prevalent world ideologies.

Last month, in an article he contributed to the Cairo periodical "Binaa al Watan," Nasser insisted that the political system which he has established in the U.A.R. is not a half-way-house between Communism and Capitalism. This system, he wrote, "which we have ourselves invented, and in which we believe, because in it we imitate no one," is based on the assumption that all U.A.R. problems spring from two main considerations:

- achieving progress at maximum speed and with the greatest possible force;
- restoring social justice to and creating equality of opportunity in U.A.R. society.

Nasser's Jargon

TO give this "philosophy" a mystical air, Nasser then indulges in some high-sounding jargon. Returning to the question of half-way-house positions, he points out that even should one be able to take a middle position between the two rival world camps, "to take such a stand in the field of social doctrines is an impossible position" — because social doctrines "are our very Heart, Reason and Soul!"

This business of Heart, Reason and Soul is not as simple as it sounds. "The heart of a nation is its Hopes, while its reason is its Presence and its soul is its History." A nation's social doctrine is, or ought to be, the sum total of all these things, which intersect to form this doctrine. This is why talk of "a middle way" is rather superficial.

Furthermore, "the doctrines of a nation, and its conscious progress through these doctrines, cannot be decided by imaginary lines drawn in the middle, or moved to the left or right according the drawer's will." The impossibility of taking a middle way seems to spring from the fact that "one cannot take a middle course between one's heart, one's reason and one's soul."

The position taken by the U.A.R. is, therefore, not a half-way-house position between established doctrines, but "the natural process brought to its logical conclusion ... and the creative expression of our special circumstances."

All of which seems to boil down to one simple proposition: Generals are not particularly receptive to other ideologies than their own.

ELI — By Meir

"Eli says he thought slot-machines were illegal here!"

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Dangers of Relief Employment

THE Minister of Labour, writes Ha'aretz (non-party), was right to deplore the tendency of regarding relief employment as a permanent part of Israel's labour landscape; he showed himself acutely aware of the danger of this concept. Omer (Histadrut) notes that Mr. Josephthal found that there was "considerable improvement in the population stability of the development areas," but claims that that is not enough. "Internal nomadism" is useful and should be encouraged when the trend is away from settlement areas to desolate zones and not the other way round, and even then it needs regulating, organizing and planning. Steady work, convenient housing and decent public services are among the requirements that will keep the would-be nomad at home and an educational campaign instructing the public of what is going on all over the country will also prove useful.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) writes that the Knesset Finance Committee, which is considering the arbitrary increase in telephone rates, has asked the Director-General of Posts to explain why he announced the increase without first, as agreed, consulting the Committee. In the paper's view, however, the Committee should not stop at formalities, but see to it that the "decree" is abolished.

On Road Safety Day, **Hamodia** (World Aguda), **Davar** (Histadrut) and **Lamerhav** (Ahdut Ha'avoda) stress the need to make the public permanently "Safety Conscious."

From the sublime — the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the Hebrew University — writes **Haboker** (General Zionist), we drop to the bathos of the secondary school education dispute. We are here playing fast and loose with our scientific reserves without which the Hebrew University becomes a roof to emptiness.

Haboker (National Religious) writes that by flattering Nasser and exaggerating his importance, Mr. Nehru is indirectly helping to increase tension. If he would try to cool the dictator's ardour and make him see the error of his ways, counsel him to moderation and prevail upon him to seek a solution of the Middle East problems, Nehru would make a signal contribution to the cause of peace.

STAR-GAZING

TO all intents and purposes we say goodbye to Venus this month; you may still be able to get a glimpse of it in the next few days, but only in open places, for Venus now rises only an hour-and-a-quarter before the sun.

Jupiter is drawing closer, rising an hour-and-a-half after midnight just now but half-an-hour before midnight at the end of the month. Its magnitude will then be -2. On the 11th, the huge planet goes into retrograde motion, the well-known phenomenon that we observe before and after opposition, when the earth seemingly overtakes an outer planet.

Saturn, which will also be getting closer to us in the course of the year, goes into retrograde motion on the 27th.

After dusk just now, Orion still stands resplendent in the south-southwest, but it will disappear in the course of the month. Of the other winter constellations, Gemini — Castor and Pollux — will still be visible above the horizon throughout April. In the middle of the month, Regulus (Alpha leonis) culminates at 8.00 p.m. This is a good time to identify bluish-white Spica and yellowish-red Arcturus. Arcturus, by the way, is one of the oldest star names in history. It is mentioned by the Greek poet Hesiod, who lived 700 years before the common era.

If you have field-glasses, try to find Berenice's Hair between Leo and Arcturus. It is a large loose cluster that is a pleasure to behold.

YOSEF SHORA

MARGINAL COMMENT

RAY OF NUCLEAR HOPE

By George Leonof

AN Anglo-American conditional agreement to a limited moratorium on small underground nuclear tests presents the first real ray of hope in the long and arduous quest for a mutually acceptable formula that could lead to the eventual outlawing of the use and possession of nuclear weapons. It is a reply to the Russian proposal which called for an indefinite suspension of such tests, during which the three nations would conduct joint research into the feasibility of detecting underground blasts below a seismic magnitude of 4.75. The proposal was unacceptable to the Americans. Since research and experimentation could, in theory, be endless, this implied a virtual pact on a ban without adequate control over its implementation, and clashed with the strongly held U.S. view that there cannot be agreement on any aspect of disarmament unless accompanied by foolproof controls. But in reiterating their agreement to joint research, the British and American offer would seem to leave the Russians no cause for further objections, as the Soviets have all along contended that reliable means of detection do in fact exist. Even a year of joint experimentation should suffice for Russian scientists to prove their point, if they indeed have one, that these small underground explosions can be clearly distinguished from natural seismic shocks.

★

THE two conditions attached by President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan to the limited moratorium should also remove remaining differences between East and West. These conditions are that first a treaty on all detectable tests be signed, and that arrangements be made for a joint research programme with regard to underground test detection. While the first seems to conflict with the Russian view that a treaty should cover all forms of nuclear tests — including small underground blasts — the second is aimed at assuaging possible Soviet suspicion that the West may dally in matters of research. Reports that British scientists tend to support the view that detection is possible should further reassure Moscow.

★

A TRIPARTITE treaty to ban all nuclear tests would be no more than the first step towards the ultimate and still remote goal of outlawing all weapons of mass destruction. But it would be an important milestone. Of itself, it could not prevent other countries from seeking admission to the atomic club, just as the one-year suspension of tests by the Big Three could not prevent France from exploding her own atomic device. But taken to the United Nations in the form of a resolution jointly sponsored by the U.S., Russia and Britain, it would have little difficulty in obtaining a large majority, and thereby the force of international law. Certainly by far the greater number of U.N. members do not possess, nor are likely to in the foreseeable future, the scientific and material means to make the sort of expensive noise that announces candidacy for the "club." Whether the Big Three would agree to take the matter to the world organization is another question. France could make serious objections to limitations on her nuclear research unless her allies make the results of their own available to her. On the other hand, there is Communist China, whose Foreign Minister, Mr. Chen Yi, said two years ago that she would have her own atomic weapons "eventually." Once the Big Three sign a treaty, however, it would not be altogether at their discretion to seek universal approval at the world forum. Any nation — India, say — could move a resolution for a total ban on atomic tests which could then expect automatic support by the three major atomic powers.

★

THE immediate significance of a nuclear test ban lies in the security it will offer against the fallout menace and its potential ability to prevent other nations from developing their own atomic and hydrogen bombs. It is not likely to offer the world relief from the burden of the arms race, since at least America and the U.S.S.R. will almost certainly continue to pour much of their national wealth into the search for faster, more accurate means of delivering the warheads already in their stockpiles — which they will be perfectly free to increase. Actual questions of disarmament are, for the time being, in the hands of the ten nations now conferring in Geneva, where they have been caught up in the vicious circle of priority between the hen and the egg — the arms cuts and the methods of control and inspection.

Jerusalem, April 1.

Readers' Letters

POINT OF HONOUR

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Mr. Ben-Gurion "closed the Mapai Convention here on Friday with a message of gratitude to the Defence Forces of Israel" (your issue of today).

On the same day, I saw a member of these same defence forces limping painfully along the road from Beth Hakerem towards Romema. Empty and half-empty cars passed him at intervals of less than a minute but not one stopped to offer him a lift.

Every motorist with room to spare and going in the desired direction should make it a point of honour to carry some soldiers along. They certainly deserve it!

Yours, etc. *J. E.*

(Name and Address Supplied)

Jerusalem, March 26.

CAR INSURANCE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I should like to clear up two points in the letter of Mr. S. Bar-Cohen, Public Relations Officer of the Israel Insurance Association, in your issue of February 26.

a) Regarding the problem of hitch-hikers, Mr. Bar-Cohen says that motor vehicle owners should see to it that their insurance is Comprehensive and includes the transport of hitch-hikers. This statement may mislead your readers, for the following reasons:

1) The ordinary third-party liability policy for private cars automatically covers the transport of hitch-hikers whilst the "Act Only" policies do not cover such a risk.

2) In the case of commercial vehicles the above risk can be included, for a small additional premium, in the Third Party Liability policies for the number of passengers allowed by the Licensing Authorities.

In neither case is there need to ask for Comprehensive insurance, as stated by Mr. Bar-Cohen. It is always to the interest of the would-be insured to apply to a competent insurance broker in order to get professional advice.

b) Mr. Bar-Cohen declared that insurance companies grant premium rebates to cautious drivers in order to encourage drivers to be careful. But he omitted to state that the maximum "No Claim Bonus" to a cautious driver is 20 per cent. On the other hand, government and municipality employees and the Palestine Electric Corporation clerks get a rebate of 45 to 55 per cent on the premium of their private cars, without taking into consideration their claim experience.

Thus, an awkward situation is created where a car-owner who has not lodged a single claim during the period of 10 years gets a rebate of 20 per cent only, whilst the car-owners belonging to the above category are granted more than twice this rebate even if they were not cautious drivers and were involved in several accidents during a single year.

If the Insurance Companies really wish to encourage cautious drivers on the one hand, whilst penalizing reckless drivers on the other, they should take the following steps:

1. Increase the "No Claim Bonus" from 20 to at least 40 or 50 per cent, as is the case in other countries (in Norway the maximum "No Claim Bonus" is 70 per cent).
2. Reduce or cancel altogether the "Fleet Rebate" of employees of various institutions if their individual claim experience is not satisfactory.

Yours, etc. *H. CONFINO*

Haifa, March 14.

Insurance Association Replies

1. There is no discrepancy between my statement that comprehensive insurance covers hitch-hikers and Mr. Confino's remark that full third-party insurance also covers the carrying of hitch-hikers. I merely emphasized that only ordinary third-party insurance was compulsory by law, i.e. injury to persons and nothing else, and naturally such insurance holders were not covered to carry hitch-hikers.

2. The rebates granted by companies to cautious drivers with a good claims experience have nothing to do with the rebates granted to big firms having a great number of vehicles. The rebates granted to these big firms, as mentioned in Mr. Confino's letter, are given in view of the considerable number of vehicles and their great turnover and have no connection whatsoever with the "no-claims" bonus.

The Israel Insurance Association is following the practices in other countries in the field of motor insurance and prevention of accidents with great interest and is making great efforts to introduce similar conditions here.

S. BAR-COHEN

Public Relations Officer

Israel Insurance Association

Tel Aviv, March 20.

TAX PAYMENT

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In reply to the letter complaining of the cumbersome tax payment procedure at the Jerusalem Municipality (your issue of March 21), I should like to point out:

1) The use of tax collectors was discontinued in some districts, after arrangements were made to allow for payment through banks, as well as Post Office bank branches, thus enabling taxpayers to pay their bills, and receive an official Municipality receipt, in almost every part of the city, without queuing and without delays.

2) It is not possible to provide a clerk for every one of 300 blocks in Jerusalem. The city is divided into three collection areas, each of which is served by a unit consisting of four clerks who all attend to the public when pressure requires it. Usually there are no queues, especially when it is a matter of payment only. Inquiries and investigations are handled by other clerks, and not by the cashier.

3) Your correspondent suggests, on the one hand, that the clerk who writes the receipts needs an assistant to take out the respective file cards, yet proposes that he should also be entrusted with the handling of money, which is more responsible and takes up a good deal of time in counting, giving change, etc.

To sum up, the arrangements suggested by Mr. Sabbagh were previously in practice at the Municipal Accounts Department. We put the new arrangement into practice in the light of our experience and at the suggestion of the Controller's Office that we should reduce the number of clerks receiving money from the public as much as possible, and concentrate them in one place, in order to avoid errors and losses. We also find it more efficient in most cases.

Yours, etc.

SH. ZEEVI

Head of the Press and Information Office

Jerusalem Municipality

Jerusalem, March 27.

CHILDREN GROW AND DEVELOP...
Table showing Weight and Size of Children (aged 5-10)
Age | Height | Weight
5 | 104-106 | 16 -16
6 | 109-112 | 16.5-21.5
7 | 115-117 | 16 -16.5
8 | 120-122 | 16 -16
9 | 125-127 | 17.5-18.5
10 | 130-132 | 1 - 16

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Registration of Students for The School Year 1960/61

commences on Sunday, April 3, 1960.

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STUDENTS WITH MARKED ABILITY IN HEBREW, ENGLISH AND MATHEMATICS, AND WHO RECEIVE GRADED TUITION FEES AND WISH TO BE FULLY EXEMPTED FROM THE PAYMENT OF TUITION FEES, SHOULD MAKE APPLICATION UPON REGISTRATION.

Registration at the school's offices daily (except Fridays) between 9 a.m.-12 noon, and on Mondays and Thursdays also between 3.30 and 5.30 p.m. —

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יקותיאל עזריאלי

הרב בזכרון יעקב

כשר לפסח

אף למהדורין מן המהדרין

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At top right: the large machine shop of the Bynalocski Centre, ORT's new Technical High School in Tel Aviv. Other photos show students studying turning and printing at Jerusalem's Brandeis Centre, as well as queuing up for a nourishing hot lunch.

Photos by ORT, Israel.

New Employment Councillors to Aid Parents

Vocational Guidance Service Aimed at Schoolchildren as well as Adult Employment

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE problem which plagues many parents with children about to finish elementary school — finding them a suitable vocation — will be eased substantially when 20 employment counsellors take up their posts in Labour Exchanges throughout the country. Twenty of them will devote themselves exclusively to problems of young people, the other 10 will concentrate on placing adults in their right jobs.

The 30 counsellors finished a special course on March 31; they are to begin work during April.

These first employment counsellors are the outcome of study, deliberation and experimentation dating back four years," says Mr. Peretz Harburger, Director of the Vocational Education Department of the Ministry of Labour. At present, his Department deals with 33,000 persons (20 per cent girls) of whom about 10,000 enter the labour market every year.

Many Apprentices

Of the total number, 9,600 study in 55 vocational high schools; 11,000 are apprentices — half of whom fall into categories protected by law; 5,000 are unskilled or semi-skilled labourers taking courses to advance them in their skills; another 5,000 are skilled labourers who wish to improve their theoretical knowledge by attending evening courses; 1,000 are disabled persons being fitted for new jobs through occupational rehabilitation measures; and 1,500 are youngsters studying in youth centres.

(The Department will be freed of supervision over the 55 vocational schools which are to be transferred to the Ministry of Education and Culture in line with a recent Government decision.)

Following the visit, four years ago, of an International Labour Office vocational guidance expert, who advised the Ministry to tackle vocational guidance problems through personal interviews with the candidates and to supplement these interviews with psycho-technical tests — and not by an opposite procedure which relied mainly on these tests — a pilot vocational guidance scheme manned by one person in Tel Aviv and another in Jerusalem was set up.

Experience proved the ILO expert right. Two-thirds of all persons, youths and adults, could be accurately processed and advised by means of interviews alone; the other third needed the supplementary aid of psycho-technical tests. It was decided to train 30 employment counsellors in a six-month course, the first two months of which ended this week. These two months were intensive, and the remaining four months are to be given in evening classes, on-the-job training, and carefully scheduled days and weeks of intensive study.

"These 30 employment counsellors, who will work under the supervision of a psychologist, will scarcely meet the growing needs of the country," says Mr. Harburger. "We need at least another 20 such counsellors."

As for the psycho-technical tests, they are given at present in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa, Ramat Gan, Petah Tikva and Herzliya. The residents of these cities and towns are more or less well settled, and their need for such testing is not half as vital as that of towns in development areas.

Mr. Harburger believes that pupils should become "job conscious" as early as the eighth grade. During this school year they should have more than just a vague idea of what they plan to do in later life — either to continue their education through regular high schools and universities, or to go on to vocational high schools or apprenticeships. They should be given a clear idea of employment possibilities, Mr. Harburger says, through guidance lectures, trips to plants, and other means.

Torah and Trades

In addition to the vocational high schools, students may be directed to one of a dozen "training workshops," such as the Brandeis Vocational Training Centre in Jerusalem (printing and precision instruments) or Boys Town in Bayit Vegan. The latter has attracted much attention due to its ability to combine strict adherence to the Torah with the modern teaching of printing trades, carpentry and cabinet-making.

Most youngsters in Israel are attracted either to metal working, mechanics or the machinist trades — and step out of school directly into jobs. Mechanics are an important factor in every industry, be the final product tomato juice or a printed book. Both are based on the extensive use of machines.

ORT Network

ISRAEL suffers from a shortage of skilled technicians, men who can relieve engineers of part of their duties. At present, it is estimated that engineers spend one-third of their time doing work which could easily be delegated to a properly trained technician.

Three experiments are now being conducted to find the best means of preparing a cadre of technicians. Last year, the best graduates of four-year vocational high schools were selected for one year's additional training in electricity and machinery at the Technion. After they finish, they will have two more years of on-the-job training. They will receive a certificate testifying that they are technicians — a new title especially created for them.

The ORT school in Givatayim has also begun to train technicians. But whereas the first method selects the best candidates after four years of training, ORT makes its selection at the beginning of its five-year course.

ORT maintains the outstanding network of vocational schools in the country, having 25 training centres in 19 cities and towns in the country.

Founded in Israel in 1948, it has already graduated 11,000 youths and adults, who have added a welcome contingent to the country's labour force.

During the 1959/60 school year, ORT will provide training for 4,500 boys and girls aged 12-18. Subjects include electricity, radio, electronics, refrigeration, precision mechanics, cabinet-making, weaving, spinning, dressmaking, metal work and beauty culture.

ORT is international, maintaining schools in 38 countries besides Israel.

The third attempt to provide technicians is being made in the direction of raising the standards of selected skilled workers by giving them theoretical knowledge they lack through evening courses.

(The British Institute goes one step further. It provides "home-study" courses aimed at helping workers who either live in out-of-the-way places, or who work in the evenings — when most evening schools hold their classes, see below.)

Vocational Schools

IN addition to the technicians, there is a steady demand for the graduates of the 55 vocational schools which teach 38 different subjects, ranging from electronics to art (fashions), including weaving, printing, semi-skilled technical work, metal work, mechanics, carpentry, clerking and sewing.

Tuition ranges from IL.120 to IL.300 a year with needy students receiving reductions of 40, 90, 80 and, on some rare occasions, 100 per cent. It costs at least IL.300 a year to instruct each student, or IL.2,000 for a four-year course. The Ministry strongly favours pushing forward a more vigorous programme of apprenticeship — which costs only IL.300-350 for three years of work and study. Of the more than 100 subjects already taught to apprentices, the Ministry wants to add, immediately automotive mechanics, and, at a later stage, four more subjects.

Home Economics Held Best for Young Women'

By SHALOM COHEN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HOME Economics is the best profession for a woman because it makes a model housewife and mother of her besides giving her a livelihood. So claims Dr. Sarah Bavly, Dean of the College of Home Economics, which trains Home Economics teachers and dieticians in Jerusalem.

At any rate, graduates of the College are in great demand — pedagogically and matrimonially. Graduates are snapped up by the Ministry of Education, and "they all get married as soon as, or even before, they complete the course."

For all that, the College, located in the Jerusalem Kirya, has room for 30 students over and above the present 70.

The course lasts two years. First-year students are taught nutrition, cooking, home economics, child-care, psychology, chemistry, physiology, botany, the history of art (with the emphasis on dress and furniture), anthropology, Hebrew and English. The second-year curriculum is a continuation of first-year subjects, but is partly split up into two groups: the prospective teachers and the prospective dieticians. After the first year, students have to decide upon their objective. Dieticians-to-be put in a third year of internship in a hospital. The majority opt for teaching, probably because, for a married teacher, working hours coincide with the school hours of her children.

All elementary schools whose two top classes are large enough are required to have home economics teachers. Only two-thirds do.

Making of Wives

Home Economics in secondary schools, only recently introduced in a few schools, is likely to spread rapidly, Dr. Bavly believes. She thinks it is a most important subject for girls who are approaching a marriageable age.

Last year the College was asked to provide elementary schools with 50 teachers, and could only supply 20. A domestic science teacher in an elementary school teaches cooking to the three top grades, both girls and boys, by way of preparing the daily school lunch. The same teacher gives a weekly one-hour lesson in nutrition to the two top classes, also boys and girls. In addition, top-grade girl pupils are given three hours a week in home economics in groups of about twelve, including practical work on care of the home, furniture, playing with tots, clothes, etc.

The students in the College are all girls, mostly about 18 years old, with a sprinkling of immigrants in their twenties. But boys are not excluded. In fact, there was one young man who graduated as a dietician a few years ago. "He was much spoilt by the girls." Another one has recently applied for next term — for teaching.

The question of Israel's diverse communities makes cooking lessons an intriguing affair. Dr. Bavly is definitely against a "standard Israel menu." She is all for variety. Ashkenazim can learn a lot from Sephardim and vice versa.

Five-Week Tour

In this spirit, last summer the entire second-year class did a five-week study tour of 30 settlements and townlets (they had been coached on how to interview people on food habits). They plied them with such questions as "In what respect have you changed your food habits in Israel?" The reams of tabulated statistics are now being summarized, but several interesting generalizations have emerged: a considerable degree of adaptation to the local and market conditions and, more interesting, far more adaptation among families with children. Families without children, and presumably without the influence of the school, generally stick to their old habits, which often leads to a deficient diet, since many items are unobtainable in Israel. The number of condiments used by some Oriental communities was shown to be astonishing. "The pepper they use in one week would keep an Ashkenazi family going for a year."

Registration for the College term beginning September opens today. Twelve years of schooling are required, i.e., elementary school and four years' secondary school. There is a special preparatory class for those with only three years in vocational secondary school.

A candidate who has failed to pass matriculation exams at his or her secondary school is disqualified for enrolment. Graduates of the College are awarded diplomas and have the same status and salaries as general schoolteachers.

The College, which was founded in 1953, is financed by the Ministry of Education, and has been assisted by the FAO and USOM.

Lectures in dietetics — and how to break an egg.

British Institute 'Tailors' Courses

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TO the students of Israel, youngsters and adults, the British Institutes in Jerusalem offers 1,200 various courses, which each student can tailor to meet his own specific conditions of study hours and pace of accomplishment. One person will finish a course in three months; others will take years. Brilliant students lose no time through being forced to gear their own efforts down to the pace of a class which often moves ahead at a rate dictated by the average student.

To students abroad, the Institute offers one main subject: Hebrew.

Lessons have been ordered from the U.S., South America, all parts of Europe, including Germany, North and South Africa, and even as far away as New Zealand. These students include children of Israelis working or serving abroad, of Israel marine and navy personnel, Christian clergymen and Jews all over the world who wish to study modern Hebrew.

STATE OF ISRAEL
Ministry of Agriculture / Division of Agricultural Education

Registration has begun for Agricultural Schools for the 1960/61 School Year

KADOORIE Agricultural School (only candidates who have completed the fifth and sixth forms are accepted)
BEIT YERAH Secondary Agricultural School
SECONDARY Agricultural School in Kfar Hanoar Hadati
NAHALAL Secondary Agricultural School
ACRE Agricultural School, for training specialists in branches of farm work (Agricultural Secondary School and Institute graduates accepted)
GALIM Secondary Agricultural School
MEIR SHFEYAH Agricultural School
PARDES HANNA Secondary Agricultural School (accepting candidates who have completed the seventh and eighth years of elementary school without examinations)
HADERA Agricultural School
MEVO'OT YAM Fishing School
KFAR HAROEH Agricultural Yeshiva
EMEK HEFER District Agricultural School
AFULA Agricultural School
KFAR BATYA Religious Secondary Agricultural School
MAGDIEL Agricultural School
GARDENING and PLANTING School, Petah Tikva
NEVEI ELAN Agricultural School
ALIYA Religious Agricultural School, Petah Tikva
HAKFAR HAYAROK, near Tel Aviv
MIKVEH YISRAEL Agricultural School (Labour Section and Religious Section)
BEN SHEMEN Agricultural School
EIN KAREM Secondary Agricultural School
NAHLAT YEHUDA Agricultural School
AYANOT Secondary Agricultural School
KANOT Secondary Agricultural School
SHAFIR Religious Agricultural School
NITZANIM Agricultural School
KFAR SILVER near Ashkelon
ESHEL HANASI Agricultural School in the Negev

DAY CLASSES (for External Students) will commence at the majority of Agricultural Schools.

Graduates who have completed 4 years of study will receive an Agricultural Matriculation Certificate" which will enable them to continue their studies on a higher level.

Candidates who have completing Elementary School and the Fifth and Sixth years (Tet-Yud) will be accepted in the Second Grade (Bet).

Reductions in tuition fees and stipends will be granted to needy students.

REGISTRATION at the offices of the agricultural schools.

TEL AVIV: Division of Agricultural Education, 7, 8 Rehov 4 (Dalet), Kiryah; Secretariat of the Moetzet Haposlot, Hiqtadrut Bldg., Rehov Arlosoroff, Room. 121; Secretariat of Wizo, 8 Beit Hashoeva Lane; Secretariat of Igud Hamoshavim shel Hapoel Hamizrahi, 106 Rehov Ibn Gvirol; "Yeredot," 4th floor, 48 King George Avenue.

HAIFA: Ministry of Agriculture, 21 Derech Ha'atzmaut.

JERUSALEM: Ministry of Agriculture, Serraj Building, Melisanda Way.

Beit Sefer Reali Ivri, Haifa

Enrolment of pupils for the school-year 1960/61 commences on Sunday — 3.4.1960:

to the 1st primary class (1st year of study) and to the 3rd secondary class (9th year of study).

Enrolment of pupils in all the other classes from

Wednesday — 6.4.1960.

Enrolment forms and particulars may be obtained at the head-office, Rehov Herzl, Hadar Hacarmel, Haifa.

Technical High School
at the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology

REGISTRATION of candidates for the school-year 1960/61 will begin on SUNDAY, April 3, 1960.

BOY & GIRL CANDIDATES will be admitted to the first class after completion of elementary school or its equivalent grade in a secondary school; to the second, third and fourth classes —transferees from technical schools only; to the two-year course—at the age of 16, with 9-10 years of study.

The school offers a general education and technical training on a secondary school level, and enables its successful graduates:

a. to fill responsible positions of foremen and technicians;
b. to be accepted at the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology.

The school offers the following fields of specialization: 1. Machine-shop; 2. Lathe and other Machine-tools; 3. Smithery and Welding; 4. Tool & Die making; 5. Automobile Mechanics; 6. Drafting and Design; 7. Electrotechnics; 8. Telecommunication (Radio); 9. General Electronics; 10. Electrical Refrigeration; 11. Precision Instruments; 13. Diesel Engines.

In addition boy & girl candidates aged 15 or over, are accepted into the department of BUILDING TECHNICIANS, upon completion of 9-10 years of study. Students receive 3-4 years of secondary schooling plus training IN ASSISTING ENGINEERS BOTH IN PLANNING & PRACTICAL WORK AND IN DIRECTING CONSTRUCTION WORK. On-the-job training with pay will assist the pupil to meet the greater part of his educating expenses.

Scholarships and reduced tuition fees from special funds will be granted to talented and needy pupils. Pupils passing successfully the general test survey of the Ministry of Education are entitled to scholarships in accordance with the system of graduated school-fees. Graduates of classes with pre-vocational training get priority consideration. "Hosech" covers for its members 2/3 of the school fees.

The school office will be open for registration between 9 a.m.-12 noon and on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays between 2.30-4 p.m.

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30 Rehov Geulah, Tel. 63412, P.O.B. 4022

The school has four departments: **the Social-Economic, the Humanities, Mathematics and Natural Sciences, as well as a post-elementary two year course corresponding to Grades 9-10 (Tet-Yud) providing training in commercial subjects.**

Registration for Grade 9 (Tet) Classes

for the 1960/61 school-year begins on Sunday, April 3, 1960, at the School's offices daily between the hours of 9 a.m.-12 noon, excepting the eves of holidays.

Registering students will be required to produce:

1. Original second term school report of Grade 8 (Het),
2. Registration Coupon.

Students receiving special notification from the Ministry of Education and Culture concerning their eligibility for graded tuition fees will be required to produce this notification upon registration.

CLASSES WILL BE HELD AT THE RECENTLY COMPLETED BUILDING AT 28 REHOV GEULAH.

ON THE SCHOOL'S 40TH ANNIVERSARY, the Supervisory and Parents Committees have resolved on the considerable increase of allocations for scholarship grants to needy pupils of marked ability.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEL AVIV
THE ISRAEL ACADEMY OF MUSIC

ISRAEL CONSERVATORIUM & THE TEL AVIV ACADEMY OF MUSIC
under supervision of the Ministry of Education and Culture

Hon. President—**Leonard Bernstein.** Principal: **Oedoen Partos**

Registration of Students for The 1960/61 School Year For All Classes of The Conservatorium and The Academy Has Begun

CURRICULUM: Composition, Conducting, all theoretical subjects, instruments, Method and Interpretation of the Pianoforte and all orchestral instruments, operatic singing, pre-instrumental department (for children aged 7 and over).
REGISTRATION: PARTICULARS at 7 Rehov Lilienblum, Tel Aviv (2nd floor), daily between 4-6 p.m. Tel. 67546.

FIRST DATE FOR ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS TO ACADEMY CLASSES
PIANO — Wednesday, April 27, 1960
VIOLIN — Wednesday, May 5, 1960
THEORETICAL SUBJECTS (compulsory for candidates) — Monday, May 2, 1960.
Registration for the above examinations from April 20 to 24, 1960, only, at 7 Rehov Lilienblum, Tel Aviv, 4-6 p.m.

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CARPE DIEM B-I-E-T

WORKING CLASS ENGLAND

Then...

By Paula Arnold

THE TOWN HOUSE by Norah Lofts. Doubleday, New York. 405 pp. $4.50

THIS is a story from a time not often used for background in novels — the 18th century. It tells of the lives of three generations, involving a very large cast of serfs, merchants, lords — and their womenfolk. There is even a dancing bear who is a character. Miss Lofts must have made intensive studies for her background is exceedingly rich, detailed and convincing. Her hero is a younger contemporary of Chaucer's, and in Miss Lofts's lively narrative, absolutely free of tiresome attempts at archaic dialogue, we yet discern some likeness to that merry and understanding poet.

There are five parts, each consisting of an autobiographical tale, with an "Interval" quite short, in which the author speaks. The story is carried forward as each person tells his or her tale.

It begins with Walter Reed, a smith's son, and a smith himself, serf to Lord Bowdegrave. "It was in October of the year 1391 that I first came face to face with the man who owned me." The child was ten at the time, and the priest — himself a freed serf — was trying to get him into the monks' school in Norfolk, to make a clerk of him. The lord's permission was required for this — and withheld. "Bad clerks are plentiful. Good smiths are few." Thus briefly was my future, the priest's hope, my father's old age comfort disposed of. From my lord's verdict there was no appeal."

The Master's Rights

So Walter becomes a smith and, unluckily, falls in love with a pretty orphan, a sheep girl. Again they have to ask the lord's permission to marry, and Walter, fearing the attractive girl may be claimed by the lord for the "first night" — a custom then beginning to be outmoded, begs her to make herself unattractive.

When they appear before the lord, there happens something the serf never remotely visualized: the old lord, a famous lecher, is so taken by the girl that he refuses his consent and orders her to become a stillroom maid at the house. Knowing what this means, the boy — he is only 20 — sees red and smashes his fist into his owner's face. He is beaten up and left for dead on the dunghead. When he awakes, sore and bleeding, but with no bones broken, he resolves to flee — he is naked as when he was born, so is obliged to go to his father's hut in the night for clothes.

The father is asleep, after having cooked and eaten his supper. "I was his son. We had lived in fair amity for 20 years, and of late I had carried the weight of the work. I did not blame him for leaving me where I lay. He had his own safety to look to. But . . . at the back of my mind something stirred, a whole thought in a breathing space. That was to be a serf. A serf had no right to human feelings. I had, this morning, acted like a man, not a serf, and with what result!"

He gets away, and his Kate goes with him. They nearly die of starvation in the woods, then are saved by an old market-woman, a herring vendor, who feeds them on the road and then finds work for him with the smith of a market-town. The descriptions of life as it was lived then by the destitute is heartbreakingly convincing. And just as by a stroke of luck, having saved the nearby Abbey from an attack and being richly recompensed, he can hope for better things, Kate and their two children are burned to death in their miserable hut, she trying to ward off a rapist with a burning stick.

Change in Fortune

Martin Reed (for he has changed his name to escape Lord Bowdegrave's spies) cautiously begins to venture into business with the monks' bounty, and in time becomes a wealthy merchant. This part of the story, as well as the last chapter, are the weakest of the book. Miss Lofts is not able to make quite clear to us how Martin's fortune is acquired. However, the change in fortune and standing, from a hunted serf to a respected wool-merchant shipowner has not changed the character of the man, which remains vividly strong, honest, passionate. His great intelligence and self-contained ways are made graphically clear, and so are the characters of all the other people in the novel.

Besides all these virtues — good characteristic, background and conversations, the book has a structural unity that is very rare.

For my taste, little Maude's life in the great house of her relatives, which is graphically described to the last detail without ever becoming boring, and slightly less fascinating, but infinitely moving, the story of Martin's married (or rather unmarried!) life with little Kate are the highlights of a grand book, very long, but most rewarding.

... and Now

By V. S. Naipaul

THE GLITTERING COFFIN by Dennis Potter, Gollancz, London. 18s.

DENNIS Potter is the 23-year-old son of a miner from the Forest of Dean. Mr. Potter went to New College, Oxford, on a scholarship, and two years ago, while still an undergraduate, won a brief nation-wide reputation after getting into trouble with the university authorities for his left-wing activities.

And now Mr. Potter has written a book. A violent, inconclusive but honest book; and if it no longer seems likely to make quite the splash it looked like making, that may be because anger is rapidly going out of fashion and much of what Mr. Potter says is not new.

Mr. Potter is appalled by the growth of commercialism and the debasement of working-class culture by cheap periodicals and shoddy mass entertainments. This has already been stated with greater persuasiveness and scholarship and less intemperance by Richard Hoggart in "The Uses of Literacy." But Mr. Potter says a lot more. The glittering coffin of the title is present-day England, and "it is impossible to be young in a dead land." What are the signs of this death? A nostalgia for the glories of empire; the tendency of the British Travel Association to overdo the England-is-a-village quantities in its advertisements; the Chelsea pensioners, the country pub, the thatched cottages, the bushied guards, the olde tea shoppe. Mr. Potter also seizes on those contradictions in the British character which have amused foreigners for years. The British boast of their modesty and their gift for understatement; yet a group called Organization Britain spends a great deal of money in putting up hoardings all over the country to tell the people of Britain that they lead the world in radar, nuclear power, aeroplane- and shipbuilding.

Power of the Press

It is true that no people are as fond of caricaturing themselves as the English. But this is an old Punch joke. Much of Mr. Potter's evidence for, say, the imperial nostalgia and the absurd talk of the New Elizabethan Age comes from newspapers. And how far do newspapers reflect the attitudes of the people? Every day the Daily Mirror used to say on its front page, "Forward with the People." But the people rejected the Mirror's advice to vote Labour last year, and the Mirror dropped the slogan. Writing in the New Statesman about the press reaction to the royal baby, Malcolm Muggeridge, a former editor of Punch and the right-wing Daily Telegraph, said: "It will be more difficult for posterity to document this age than any previous one. In the case of the Dark Ages, for instance, the difficulty is the great paucity of material. In the case of our time the difficulty will be the super-abundance of material, mostly faked."

There is a contradiction, too, in Mr. Potter's views. On the one hand he is nauseated by a society that responds to a slogan like "You've never had it so good." On the other hand he is exceedingly sensitive to class distinctions and is riled by every sign of inequality. The working-class cost of living went up by 75 per cent between 1938 and 1948; but Mr. Potter reminds us that the middle-class cost of living went up by 90 per cent. This is a little like the reported statement by Mrs. Bessie Braddock, Labour MP for Liverpool Exchange, that the working classes of Britain are haunted by the fear of the van driving away with the hire-purchase television set. "Can you imagine the son of a Harley Street doctor mending the roads?" Mr. Potter asks. "How sickening it is all becoming when differences in 'ability' are being smugly confused with differences in inheritance! The new hierarchy of effort and ability is also staggeringly similar to the old one of status, birth and convention." So, though Mr. Potter is not pleased at the results of the social revolution, he feels at the same time that the revolution has not gone far enough.

Mr. Potter is looking for a cause and cannot accept that there are no causes left. Mr. Potter would like to be a rebel, but he realizes that no country in the world flatters and domesticates rebels as easily as Britain. Already the leading angry young man, John Osborne, has been scaled down to cosiness; his life story is in fact being chattily serialized in one of the women's magazines Mr. Potter deplores. Mr. Potter says, "Many of the so-called 'angry young men' are only too well aware that their own 'revolt', their own indignation is likely to be woven into this fabric of self-congratulation. Criticizing Britain from within is like beating with puny fists against a thick wall of sponge."

Their Own Enemies

Who does Mr. Potter see as his allies in this rebellion without a cause? "The future of this country necessarily lies with the working class." But, alas, the working classes are not the idealistic creatures of early Socialist imagining. They turn out to be only oppressed and repressed conservatives. "Much of what is labelled working class," Mr. Potter says, "is hostile by definition to any form of progressive thought, and is little but a narrow, bitterly defensive reaction to the abuses of capitalism, the consequence of stunted under-privilege. I am well aware that the working class largely supported our aggression in Egypt, is insular and contemptuous of certain kinds of foreigner, is against the Wolfenden Report, all for the death penalty, is often acquisitive and capitalist in its values..."

The working class, in short, having been saved from exploitation, must now be saved from itself.

(Forum Service)

RUTH LEVIN: Bin Karem.
From the forthcoming Spring Exhibition at the Jerusalem Artists' House

The Trouble With Hebrew

Lack of New Words Bothers Linguists

By Shalom Cohen

TOO few new Hebrew words are being coined, Mr. Moshe Sharett declared at a symposium in Jerusalem early this week.

Mr. Sharett, with Mr. Abba Eban and Dr. Emmanuel Olsvanger, were taking part in a three-cornered debate on "Innovations in the Hebrew Language — What is Permissible and what Forbidden?" Prof. Haim Rabin was moderator. The Beit Hillel hall was so crowded that the debate began before time.

The consensus of the speakers, with reservations from Dr. Olsvanger, translator and Orientalist, was that the chief fault of the language was not the incursion of new terms — many of which, it was agreed by all, were downright corrupt and unauthentic — but the lack of new words.

The speakers themselves provided a contrast in styles: Mr. Sharett, with effortless flashes of linguistic wit; the clipped and polished Hebrew of Mr. Eban, Dr. Olsvanger's gruff humour, and the tutorial and scholarly moderation of Prof. Rabin.

Language Corruption

In a sustained attack, Dr. Olsvanger called for a "war against the traitors who sully the language with corrupt and ugly-sounding words." Prof. Rabin opened by recalling that of the 28,000 words in the Even-Shoshan dictionary, 5,000 were relatively new.

Mr. Sharett wanted to know whom Dr. Olsvanger was attacking. The real issue, he said, was that the nation did not know its language and, moreover, often does not learn in school how to talk correctly. "A person who now speaks correct Hebrew is ridiculed as a fanatic and purist," he said. Mr. Sharett, himself the creator of several words now in common use, rapped the Hebrew press "which just will go on making errors in language." In high spirits, he reeled off word after word now in common currency, which apart from being unsound was displacing the correct word. He contrasted the language errors of Kol Yisrael with the faultless language of the Israel Arabic station.

Foreign Intrusion

Each speaker referred to his aversions to particular foreign words used in Hebrew. Mr. Eban remarked that perhaps the only solution for translating "coalition" was to change the electoral system. "I personally can't stand "informatzia." A verb cannot be declined from it, and here was a typical example of a new term being needed, he said.

Mr. Sharett, on "relevanti," expressed surprise that the judges, many of whom were "artists of the language," had failed to introduce new words.

Mr. Eban also deplored words absorbed from other languages unnecessarily. He drew loud laughter when he offered a version of the beginning of Genesis as a Hebrew journalist might write it today. The everyday misuse of some words was so widespread — particularly by youngsters — that they were terribly difficult to dislodge, he said.

"When I read poems in the Hebrew press, I have to telephone the poet to ask him what the words mean," Dr. Olsvanger remarked, returning to the attack. "One doesn't expect to understand the content," he added, "but how about the words themselves?"

Mr. Sharett said the argument of "living language" could not be an excuse of corruption, especially as since the nation as a whole was not steeped in its language. He also complained of cases of the same root being "overloaded" with derivations.

Academy Under Fire

Several remarks by the speakers carried overtones of criticism of the Hebrew Language Academy, Israel's supreme language authority. Mr. Sharett said: "I am against giving the Academy a monopoly on the creation of new words."

The Hebrew University, too, was not spared. Mr. Sharett, chiding it for retaining "universita," declared it was a pity that the University was not up to the standard of the Army and the Foreign Ministry with its terminology.

Dr. Olsvanger thought we could learn much from Arabic words, as was the practice in medieval times. He once needed to translate the word "rosary." Wary of going to the Academy, he said he got the right translation from a Christian Arab student. But only when an Arabic word particularly hits home should it be utilized, Mr. Sharett put in, otherwise the base must be Hebrew.

Prof. Rabin saw a rich field for research on the manner in which Arabic, and other languages such as Persian and Greek, had grappled with the problem of development. Mr. Sharett agreed, but added that the Arabs could also learn much from us.

South American Jewry In Fact and Fiction

By S. C. Hyman

HAYISHUV HAYEHUDI BHAMERIKA HALATINIT (The Jewish Community of Latin America) by M. Kitron and B. Rivsky. World Jewish Congress, Jerusalem. 48 pp.

SOFRIM YEHUDIM MEAMERIKA HALATINIT BESAFRIM (Jewish Writers of Latin America Relate). World Jewish Congress, Jerusalem. 36 pp.

JEWISH GAUCHOS OF THE PAMPAS by Alberto Gerchunoff. Abelard-Schuman, London and New York. 180 pp.

THE Jewish Encyclopaedia published in New York at the beginning of this century did not find it necessary to devote a separate article to Argentina, and in its 1916 reprint it had the strange-sounding note that in the whole of South America, with the exception of the Argentine, there are no synagogues. In that year there were only 70,000 Jews in the sub-continent.

Today, the Jewish population of Latin America is close to 750,000, and that of Argentina alone is 450,000. Moreover, the communities in Latin America — including 150,000 in Brazil, 45,000 in Uruguay, 35,000 in Chile, 25,000 in Mexico, 11,000 in Cuba and about 30,000 in the other countries, with their numerous communal organizations, Jewish schools, even yeshivot, sports clubs, newspapers, Zionist societies, and a small but steady immigration to Israel — are on a par for their Jewish consciousness with most of the other communities of the Diaspora.

South American Day

The World Jewish Congress' Israel office has published two brochures to mark South American Jewry Day today. The first contains an account of Argentinian Jewry by Dr. Benjamin Rinsky and of other Latin American Jewries by Moshe Kitron. The second — No. 1 in a series on the literature of the Diaspora — gives Hebrew translations from the Spanish of two poems by M.D. Glaser and one by I. Blumstein as well as short stories by Alberto Gerchunoff, M. Alperson and Y. Pilevsky.

The brochures are brief, which is perhaps why no mention is made of those intriguing people, the apparently full-blooded Mexican Indians of the Jewish faith, of whom there are said to be about 10,000. The writer visited a group of them some 70 miles outside Mexico City, complete with a Magen David-adorned synagogue, siddur of the Sephardi ritual, and Keren Kayemet collection box.

The stories begin with the agricultural settlements created by Baron Maurice de Hirsch of Paris in the 1890's, and end, significantly, with the immigration to Israel of a group of halutzim, grandchildren of those original farmers, for whom there was no Jewish national existence on land outside Israel in spite of the 70 million dunams bought for them by Baron de Hirsch.

It is to be regretted that the stories and poems are not accompanied by some information about their authors. Fortunately, there has recently been published a collection in English translation of the tales by Gerchunoff, the best-known of the Latin American Jewish writers. These were written early this century when the would-be farmers, refugees from pogroms in Eastern Europe, were still struggling with drought, plagues of locusts, strange surroundings and their own ignorance.

Assimilation's Toll

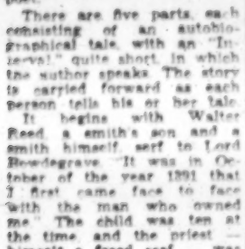
The stories describe the tribulations of the settlers and their relations, good and bad, with their Gaucho neighbours. But it is to be noted that Gerchunoff, one of the first children of the new villages, found himself not as a peasant in Moiseville, but as a journalist in Buenos Aires, where he became the most popular writer of his time. The rapid transition is to be seen in his treatment of his themes, all of which are set in the area of settlement. His descriptions of Jewish customs are almost those of a stranger, or of one whose memories are fading.

It is reported that the process of assimilation in South America — or at least in those Latin American countries which have large Jewish communities — has been arrested. But, judging by the impression left by Gerchunoff himself, were it not for the mass influx of Jews between the two world wars and especially after the rise of Hitler, and for the influence of the State of Israel, the communities of South America would be in danger of that same extinction that was the fate of the earlier Marrano communities whose blood enriches so many of the aristocratic Catholic families of Latin America.

Chess

Friday, April 1, 1960

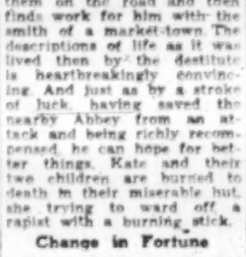
Problem No. 1325



Kg1 Rd1 Be6 Ph6, c7, f6 (7)
Ph4 f4 g7 (3)

Place the Black King and White mates in two

Problem No. 1326



Ke1 Re7, Rb3 Kte2 Pe3 (5)
Ke3 Re4, Bf3 Bc5, Pa6, b7, c7, d5, d7, f6, g7, h5 (12)

White Mates in Zero (0) moves

SOLUTIONS

Problem No. 1321. (Lipton): 1 Bg6 1 Bg7 Kb2 1 Bf4 Ra7 1 Bc7 any 2 Ra6. Six Fleck tries, seven Fleck keys and five changes in miniature. Problem No. 1322 (Molinaa): 1 Kte6 Kte2 2 e5 Bd6 3 e4 Kd4x.

THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH

In the second game, which was played in a positional style, Tall chose one of the variations of the King's Indian Defence. Botvinnik gained some superiority and declined Tall's offer of a draw on the 21st move. This was quite justified, but apparently the world champion did not choose the best line of play, and the result was a draw.

Game No. 855

M. Botvinnik	M. Tall
1 d4 Kf6	2 c4 c5
3 d5 e6	4 Kc3 ed
5 cd d6	6 Kf3 g6
7 Bg5 Bg7	8 Kc3 h6
9 Bh4 g5	10 Bg3 Kh5
11 Kte4 Kf7	12 h g
0-0	13 e3 Qe7
14 Beg2 Rd8	15 0-0 Kte7
16 a4 Kte6	17 Kt e6 Q e6
18 a5 Rh8	19 Ra2 Bd7
20 Kth5 B h5	21 B h5 h6
22 a6 Rhe8	23 Qd3 Rc7
24 b3 Qc8	25 Q c3 B c8
26 Rc2 Bf6	27 g4 Re7
28 Rc4 Re8	29 g5 Bg7
30 Rd1 Rfe8	31 Rd3 Kh7
32 Kg2 Ke6	33 Rd1 h5
34 g h x	K h5 35 e4+ Kxe4
36 Re2 Rh4	37 Bd3+ Draw.

In the third game Botvinnik played the Caro-Kann defence, which he used to good advantage in his second match with Smyslov. Already in his fifth move Tall demonstrated his intention to play the game in an unusual way. In the complications which ensued, Black gained the upper hand and a number of weak points developed in White's position. Trying to complicate the game, Tall sacrificed a pawn, followed it by the sacrifice of a piece and forced a draw by perpetual check.

Game No. 856

M. Tall	M. Botvinnik
1 e4 c6	2 Kte3 d5
3 Kt f3 Bg4	4 h3 B f3
5 g f3	e6 6 d4 Ktd7
7 Bf4 Bb4	8 h4 Kt f6
9 e5 Kth5	10 Bg5 Qa5
11 Bd2 Qb6	12 a3 Be7
13 Re1 c6	14 Kte4 Qd8
15 Qd2 Ktc7	16 Bg5 h6
17 B h4 Kt f5	18 Bf4 R h4
19 R h4 Kt: h4	20 0-0-0 h5
21 Kte5 Kt: e5	22 d: e B e6
23 Re2 Re7	24 Kb1 Qc7
25 Rh1 0-0-0	26 Re3 Kt f5
27 Rh7 Kf6	28 Bf4 Qd8
29 B d3 Rh8	30 R: h8 Q h8
31 Qa5 Qh1+	32 Ka2 Q: f3
33 Qa6+ Kb8	34 Q: e6 Q: f4
35 B b5 Q e5	36 Qe6+ Kb7
37 Qe6+ Draw.	

ELIAHU SHAMAY

Life and Letters

History of the Haggada

The first comprehensive history of the Passover Haggada will be published on Tuesday by the Bialik Institute, under the title Haggadah shel Pesach, Mekorotehah, Vetoldoteha, Bemeshech Hadoros (The Passover Haggada, Its Sources and History, 360 pp. IL10 approx.).

The author, Dr. Daniel Goldschmidt, of the Jewish National and University Library, devotes the major portion of his work to a discussion of the evolution and extention of the Haggada. The oldest Haggada extant—that found in the Cairo Genisa—is reproduced in plates and examined in detail by the author.

The present traditional Haggada, annotated by Dr. Goldschmidt, and decorated with woodcuts from the 16th century Prague and Mantower Haggadot, makes up the second section of the book.

Forty-seven reproductions of pages from rare Haggadot in various libraries, museums and private collections complete the work.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

NOW that we are about to have an atomic reactor of our own, a popular explanation of the split atom, its power and uses has also become due. Ha'atom Beshe-rut Ha'adam האטום בשרות האדם (The Atom in the Service of Man, by S. Zeira, Amihai & Yessod, Tel Aviv, 236 pp. + terminology and index, illustrated) is admirably timed to fill this need. After a thorough historical survey, such problems are tackled as the production of electric energy, the peaceful uses of the atom; atomic power in the service of transportation, health, industry and agriculture. A final short chapter on "The Atom and the State of Israel" tells about the work done in this field at the Weizmann Institute, gives some facts and figures about our atomic reactor and explains the applicability of the atom's power to the State's specific needs.

• • •

YOUNGSTERS with a scientific turn of mind will no doubt enjoy El Kochav Aher על כוכב אחר (To another Star, by Vladislaw Uminsky, translated by Shasa, Amihai, Tel Aviv, 216 pp.) The story is set in the nineties and deals with man's initial efforts to set up contact with a hypothetical living creature on Mars (by means of huge light or fire signals). A host of scientific facts and explanations are scattered throughout the story, as well as many incidental adventures, which combine to make it both instructive and exciting.

There are, however, a few disturbing elements in the book — an exaggerated admiration for men of property, and a complete lack of ethical values. The fire signals inflict burns and even blindness on many people in the surrounding area. The writer's only reaction to their suffering is to save his perpetrators — his heroes — from the victims' wrath. This is a minor incident, relatively unimportant to the rest of the story — still, it left a bad taste in my mouth. *M. A.*

. . . and English

ERIC Linklater is always a pleasure to read and one of his earlier and lesser-known works, Magnus Merriman (Penguin IL1.25), makes a welcome reprint. The period is 1930-31 and the book satirises British politics (including Scottish nationalism) of that period. The hero is a mildly successful novelist who dabbles in journalism, politics, agriculture and love ("whenever he played Romeo, he tripped over the chamber-pot"). The writing is first-rate — brilliantly descriptive and with a deadly wit. The humour is uproarious and robust.

There is a gem of a description of a rugby match (a sphere of endeavour that has been neglected outside schoolboy literature) written in a pseudo-Homeric style. Underlying the book is a genuine tenderness and love of the Scottish scene.

• • •

FOR the ordinary reader, Graham Greene is a writer of exciting yarns; for the intellectual, he is the author of theological parables. Take it either way, his books are gripping and stimulating. Our Man in Havana (Bantam, 84 ag.) has all the familiar Greene qualities plus scenes of exquisite satire and humour. As to the moral, one of the most interesting aspects of Greene is that—despite his Catholicism — he frequently ends by questioning accepted Catholic dogma. By the end of this book, although the hero has drifted into anything but a sense of grace, he still retains the author's sympathies. There are also shrewd observations on the international scene, such as the Germans in Cuba "carrying the superiority of the deutsch-mark on their faces like dueling scars; national honour which had survived Belsen now depended on a rare old [illegible]

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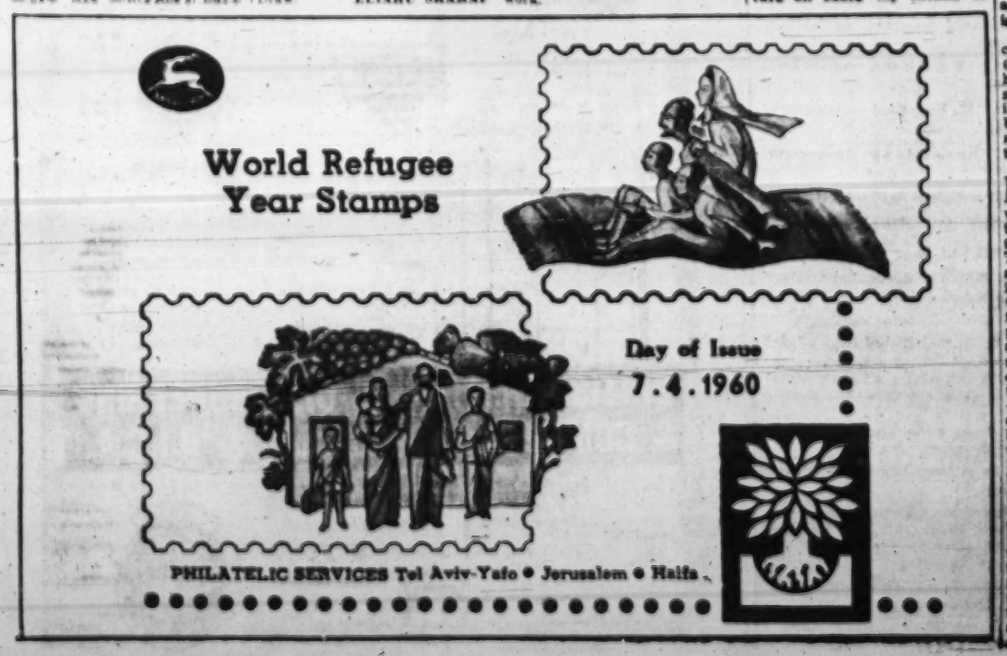

STILL SERVES AT EIGHTY

By Esther Altman

DR. RAHEL STRAUS

"THIS is Dr. Rahel Straus." A misleadingly soft hand held mine in a firm clasp, and I looked into a pair of twinkling blue-grey eyes set in a fine, soft oval face framed by a mass of pure white hair. Dr. Rahel Straus — born 80 years ago in Karlsruhe, Baden, in Germany.

Short in stature, but with enormous spirit and energy, Dr. Straus was one of the few women of her day to study at the Karlsruhe high school. She went on from there to Heidelberg University — the first woman to be accepted there at a time when the kitchen was considered the right place for a girl's education. Such women as made their way to universities in those days were allowed to attend lectures only as auditors, and then only with the express permission of the lecturing professor.

Because of their outstanding abilities, Dr. Straus and one other woman friend were made "Academic Citizens," which gave them the right, along with male students, to attend and participate in all lectures whether the lecturer liked the idea or not. Dr. Straus recalls seeing many a professor go purple in the face above his stiff collar at the sight of a woman attending his lecture. But it didn't faze her for a moment; she was there to learn.

Always a strong Zionist, Dr. Straus worked in the Jewish women's organizations while at the same time carrying on her profession as a physician. In 1933, with the rise of Fascism in Germany, she packed her belongings and came to this country, where, continuing her medical work, she also found time to set up a women's advice bureau, which later changed to an agency for household help. No such agency had ever existed before, she explained, and by this means she and the women grouped around her discovered how many untrained young women were searching desperately for work. With little means at their disposal, this little band of enthusiasts decided to start giving help to such women by setting up courses in cooking.

At the request of the Jerusalem Jewish Community Council, Dr. Straus also set up the first clothing collection centre in the city. Twice a year, with the help of schoolchildren, the centre set out to collect as much as possible for sale at nominal prices to needy families — the principle being that clothing paid for, with however small a sum, helped one to retain one's self-respect.

Clothing to Furniture

From clothing, Dr. Straus and her group of energetic ladies turned to furniture collecting, on the same principle, and later even began to produce their own. They also set up courses to teach women how to repair clothing and how to knit, helping them at the same time to find an outlet for such articles as they were able to sell.

This perhaps would be enough for any one woman to handle — but not Dr. Straus. Together with Drs. Ollendorf and Czapski, and supported by Hitahdut Olei Germania, she set up the first "Parents Home" for the elderly.

While all this was being carried out, Dr. Straus had found time to marry and bring up five children. She was also responsible for setting up the local branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, which she ran until two years ago.

However, if you ask Dr. Straus what is her chief love in all her extra-curricular endeavours, she will tell you it is AKIM's Sheltered Weaving Workshop for Defective Juveniles. Dr. Straus took over what is now the AKIM Weaving Workshop, together with some of its looms, etc., from Mrs. Ahuva Picard-Yellin, who gave the organization its excellent premises in the Alliance Building, in Agrippas Street and Jaffa Road, in memory of her father, David Yellin.

Work and Companionship

Dr. Straus believes in the fact that the organization can help children (and some adults) retarded through cerebral palsy, paralysis, etc., to find congenial companionship in joint work and to earn a little money. This not only gives them security, Dr. Straus says, but makes them feel that they have a part to play in the world like everyone else.

Dr. Straus showed me the things that "her children"— who come from lands as far apart as Iraq, Czechoslovakia, Yemen, Germany, Morocco and Turkey — are able to make. Contentedly busy, they continued working around us at their looms, some of which have been supplied by CARE. I saw beautifully-woven tablecloths in delicate colours and of the finest material, carpets and rugs of heavier wool and brighter colours; cushion covers, divan covers, pot-holders, tray-cloths, floor-cloths.

One thing worries Dr. Straus. She wants to enlarge the workshop, so that more young handicapped people can be trained, but this needs funds. "How do you manage?" I asked her. "Every day that we exist is a miracle to us," she said. "We get some help monthly from the Ministry of Social Welfare and also from the Ministry of Labour, but this is not enough for us to feel stable and secure or to think of training even more retarded children — and the waiting list is a long one.

Birthday Next Week

It is a great help, of course, that many shops sell our products (on a business basis, naturally) and firms like Ata supply us with materials at greatly reduced cost for our weaving, but this is not enough. We would like customers to come directly to us and tell us what they want — and we will happily produce it for them. But what we need most of all are regular contributions from people who understand our needs and what it is we are trying to do. If we could be sure of such regular contributions, we could go ahead and expand, and help more and more of these retarded children."

I asked her what she would like best as a gift for her 80th birthday on April 6. "Support for AKIM," she replied. "Nothing would please me more than a contribution to our organization, for then we could help those who want so much to help themselves."

First picture of the Queen with her third child, born a month ago and photographed last week by Cecil Beaton. It was announced that the prince will be named Andrew Albert Christian Edward, and be known as Prince Andrew — the first to be so styled since the amalgamation of the crowns of Scotland and England. St. Andrew is the patron saint of Scotland; but the name also has close connections with the Greek Royal Family of which Prince Philip is a member. It was in fact his father's name.

Express Photo

Dangerous Insecticides

By Dr. Elisha Yarom

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

LAST week yet another toddler died after drinking "a few drops" of insecticide. In 1958 there were over 90 known cases of serious poisoning from insecticides with several deaths and in 1959 the situation was worse. Why do such things happen and why must we continue to kill insects with chemicals that are as poisonous to man?

There is no doubt that the modern insecticides represent one of the most important advances of recent years both for health and for agriculture. In Israel, since 1948, we have seen the eradication of sandfly fever and the near-eradication of malaria and Leishmaniasis due to destruction of the insects that carry these diseases. It is well known that several of the kibbutzim in Upper Galilee could only become going concerns after D.D.T. had reduced the malaria mosquitoes to manageable proportions. All over the country, control of insect pests by a variety of new insecticides has yielded up to 50 times the food or cotton crop per dunam than was possible before. We have thus achieved a state of agricultural sophistication that requires continued use of insecticides for purely economic reasons if for no other.

But like the reaction of bacteria to antibiotics, so insects too develop resistance to insecticides. As early as 1948, three years after the introduction of D.D.T., there were signs of decreased sensitivity on the part of flies, mosquitoes and certain crop pests. A race of flies which took three years to develop a slight resistance to D.D.T. took only one year to become resistant to gammexane which was the chemists' next answer and, after that, only six months to ignore the next insecticide on the list.

As with flies, so with other insects and today we are engaged in a race to develop new chemicals quicker than the pests can build up resistance to existing ones. The latest compounds parathion and malathion, represent a major breakthrough as they act on a different principle from the usual insecticide. Developed from the poison gases prepared during the war (and luckily never used) very small doses are successful in paralysing the nerves of the insects and are thus enormously successful.

The trouble is that they are very poisonous for all animals and men as well as for insects, with the added disadvantage that they are absorbed through the skin. There are strict rules governing the spraying of parathion; workers must wear special protective clothing, must be over 18 and must have undergone a course organized by the Ministry of Health.

This is all well and good for the larger farms but the smallholder and, in fact, most people in rural areas, have had no such training but can still buy their parathion at the local grocery. The bottles may resemble soda bottles or those containing oil with all the inherent dangers of mistaking the contents or reusing the bottle without a thorough washing. There have been cases where an agricultural worker brought parathion home and sprayed the living room to get rid of flies. Much of the spray fell on the food put out for the evening meal and those who ate it became ill; some of the youngest members of such families sometimes died. In last week's tragedy, the dregs of a parathion bottle were put into a small medicine bottle from which it got into the hands of a small child.

Education and Bottles

Many suggestions have been made of ways to control this danger. The first and most important is clearly the education of the public to the dangers of insecticides as to other poisons.

An attempt is being made to make mandatory the use of specially shaped poison bottles that feel different (in the dark) as well as look different. Parathion must never be used inside human habitations and all sprayed fruits and vegetables must be well washed before eating. Special pains must be taken to keep dangerous insecticides locked up out of reach, not only of children, but of all persons not trained in their use.

Good Shopping at Tel Aviv Supermarkets

By Diana Lerner

HOUSEWIVES are winning the daily price war being waged gently between the co-operative supermarket, Shefa-Chen, which opened recently in Dizengoff Circle, and the one-and-a-half-year-old Supersol in Rehov Ben-Yehuda.

The manager of Supersol, Mr. Abe Feinberg, denies there is a war at all. The daily ads offering special bargain prices are a regular feature, he says, as are the special items offered at drastic reductions on certain days. This is all part of company policy.

Mr. Feinberg, who claims Supersol has some 18,000 regular customers a week, says sales have gone up since the new store opened. Among the firm's basic customers are those who shop once a week and take advantage of the parking lot nearby.

Supersol is happy about the appearance of another supermarket, Mr. Feinberg says: "It only proves our point that the future of the food industry in this country is in the supermarket, whose wholesale buying makes possible lower prices, and where customers can centralize their purchases."

Latest Devices

Meanwhile, over in Dizengoff Circle, the Shefa-Chen store, which is equipped with the latest devices produced here — from grocery carts and baskets to a sprinkler to keep the vegetables fresh — is doing a thriving business. It is a self-service store, and the shelves have a fair display of foodstuffs and household items on which prices dip daily — occasionally several agorot below those in Rehov Ben-Yehuda. Butter, cheese, canned goods and hardware bring approximately the same price in both supermarkets. Shefa-Chen offers good buys in meat and fish on certain days. In chickens, the price the stores are opposing each other with are IL2.25 vs. 2.19 specials.

Buying in large quantities and pricing day by day enables Shefa-Chen to keep prices at a minimum, says Mr. M. Goldbruck, the store's manager. He points to an offer of Belgian cane sugar at IL1.08 a kilo, the co-operative's own brand of coffee at IL1.50 for 200 grams with a packet of candy attached as a bonus. Electric bulbs are sold "lower than anywhere else." Customers who buy IL10 worth of merchandise receive a premium of goods worth about IL1.25.

Though Shefa-Chen is open only less than a month, Mr. Goldbruck already boasts about 2,000 daily steady customers. In addition, there are the once-a-week shoppers who do not mind the short walk with loaded arms to their buses or parked cars.

Friday afternoon is for men, Mr. Goldbruck says. They come looking especially for the spirits and sweets which are especially good buys in the store.

To Be Made Before Passover

By Molly Bar-David

PASSOVER is an easy holiday in Israel: if you are Sephardic it is quite OK to have rice on the festival, and if you want to bake a cake, a good old Ashkenazi one, you can even get Baking Powder *Kasher le-Pesach!* In fact, except for the absence of bread and the additional use of matza and matza meal, the change in diet can hardly be felt in many households. When I was a child, I remember, not only were all the dishes changed, but suddenly there was no butter or margarine (and we made everything with chicken fat), no candies (so we used nuts galore), no milk (but oh how good Mama's home-made wine was!), and since jams were not available for Passover, mother made the most wonderful *eingemachts*, a marmalade of beetroot or horseradish.

One of the standbys of the festival was the *Rossel* which mother made and which was used for meat borshts and to mix into the horseradish. If you want to have *Rossel* on Passover, now is the time to make it so that it will be ready in time:

Passover Rossel

5 kilos beets, water.

Clean and peel beetroots and cut into quarters. Put these into a six-litre crock or jars which have been thoroughly cleaned. Cover with water. Tie a piece of muslin over each crock to keep out the dust, but use no other cover. In a few days' time a scum will arise which must be removed, and the jar kept almost full of liquid, replenished if necessary from time to time with a little more water. By Passover the beetroots should be fermented in this climate (in cold countries about a month is required, but in Israel a fortnight is long enough). When done the juice is a deep rich maroon and clear, and is wonderful in the following recipes:

Meat Rossel Borsht

1 litre rossel liquid, 2 cups chopped rossel beets, 3 cups water, 2 onions, chopped, 1 kilo or so beef, bones, salt and pepper to taste, 2 tsps. sugar, lemon juice, 1 or 2 eggs, boiled potatoes, optional.

Put rossel and beets into a large pot with water. Add onions, bones, meat and seasoning and cook on a low flame until meat is done. Remove meat. Season broth with lemon and sugar to taste and remove from stove. To thicken the soup — if you wish — beat the eggs a little and then slowly stir in a cup of the hot soup. Then pour this mixture into the remaining soup, stirring vigorously. Serve borsht with a hot boiled potato in it if you like.

Rossel Borsht

1 litre rossel liquid, 1 cup rossel beets, sliced, 1 medium onion, chopped, 1 clove garlic (optional), salt, pepper, lemon juice and sugar to taste, 2 eggs, beaten, sour cream (if desired).

Proceed as for meat rossel borsht, not using meat, and thicken with eggs as above. Cool and serve with sour cream and, if you like, chopped green dill.

Beet Eingemachts

4 cups beets (or rossel beets if you like), 3 cups sugar, 1 cup honey, 2 tsps. ground ginger, ¾ cup water, 1 lemon, peeled and sliced thin, 1 cup nut meats of any kind, broken into large pieces.

Rinse the rassel or other beets in cold water. Cut into strips or cubes. In a large pot combine sugar, honey, ginger and water. Stir gently over low flame until sugar is dissolved. Bring to boiling; add the lemon slices and beets. Cook on a low flame until the beets become candied and clear — about 40 minutes or so. Add the nuts. Increase heat if necessary to make a thick marmalade. Put into sterilized jars and use on Passover or any time after.

Black Radish Eingemachts

4 cups black radishes, 3 cups sugar, 1 cup honey, 2 tsps. ground ginger, ½ cup cold water, 1 cup nuts, any kind.

Make like Beet Eingemachts.

Carrot Eingemachts

Made just like Radish Eingemachts. Add one or two thinly sliced oranges with rind for a delightfully piquant touch.

mr. & mrs. HINTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

BURN stains on casseroles: If you find that your casseroles are left with burn stains after the holiday cooking, soak them in a little baking soda and cold water to fill the dish. Let this stand awhile, and the stains should be easily removed.

Silverware: When silverware is to be put away, rub it with olive oil and roll it in a piece of old table linen to prevent tarnishing. When required for use, it only needs washing in hot water. If you have dark blue paper or waxed paper in which to wrap it, this will also prevent tarnishing.

To prevent fish from breaking up when frying: Put the pieces in hot fat, with the skin side up, and brown well before turning.

When boiling fresh fish: A tablespoonful of vinegar added to the water prevents crumbling.

Separating yolk from white: (1) Make a hole in each end of the egg, hold it upright, and give it a slight shake. The white will run out, leaving the unbroken yolk in the shell. (NOTE: If yolks are not wanted for immediate use, dip two small squares of white paper in the white of egg and paste over each hole.) (2) Break egg into a small funnel over a glass or cup. The white will pass through the funnel, the yolk will remain in it.

To prevent eggs from popping when frying: Sprinkle a tablespoonful of flour or cornstarch in the hot grease, and break the eggs into this. (It also adds to the flavour.)

Cracked eggs: If you need to boil them, add a little vinegar or a spoonful of salt to the water.

If hard-boiled eggs are to be served cold: Place them in cold water at once when taking them out of the hot water. This prevents the outside of the yolks from turning dark. The eggs will shell much more easily.

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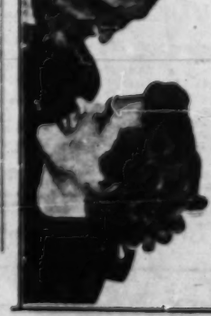

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Drama in Sound Only

FROM time to time, the question is raised as to the advisability of a permanent repertory company for radio. A number of radio stations in other countries have built up their own dramatic teams for plays and features. For one thing, there is more natural teamwork, especially when there is a permanent director. Less time is consumed in the studio and production is smoother. Another factor to consider — a repertory cohort develops a regular audience, most less than the outside artist providing, all goes well, and good work, with a system in theatre where there is a dearth of actors — the best station deserves talent, and calls up its resources in the absence of a pool of professional actors.

On the other hand, there are strong arguments against a permanent company, particularly where the radio station is so situated that it can command a choice. Primarily, there is the danger of falling into a rut. Radio provides far fewer opportunities for variety than the stage; a competent actor can appear month after month in the theatre and can project many different types of roles. On the air, this is almost impossible — few men are gifted with the requisite variety of vocal quality. Most actors have a natural speaking voice which sounds artificial if they try to vary it by attempting to raise or lower its pitch. Some actors have the ability to disguise their voices with different accents but they are in the minority, especially in Hebrew.

The net result is that the listener can get heartily sick of hearing the same voice time after time, especially where this voice is anyway distinctive. In England, one or two of the B.B.C. news announcers at one time joined the B.B.C. repertory company, but they failed because they were unable to create an illusion—they were always news voices. The same thing has happened here when announcers have tried appearing in plays and features.

Kol Yisrael, although generally following an enlightened policy within its means on dramatic presentations, often falls between two stools. It is actually in a position that would be envied by many another station — it has in Tel Aviv a wealth of acting talent on which to draw. Although its payments are low, the actors are willing to cooperate—the more successful ones for the prestige afforded, the lesser ones because of the paucity of other work in the acting line. A formal repertory company has not been established, and under the circumstances—this is an excellent policy. It leaves room for the widest latitude in casting, and the extensive talent of the Israel theatre can therefore be drawn upon and each part can be carefully cast.

In effect, however, there is an unofficial company — the same small group turns up in play after play, feature after feature. In view of the absence of a regular company and taking into consideration the great number of actors (many of them unemployed on the stage for the past year or two), the policy of using the same cast over and over again appears unimaginative and lazy. The impression is given — rightly or wrongly — that when a play is cast the parts are distributed among the "regulars" instead of holding auditions.

A breath of fresh air is imparting when one of the theatre companies is asked to give its own presentation of a play. The excerpts from "King Matthew I", presented by the humble Tilon company in the Children's Hour the other day, constituted an example. The performance was not great but it was extremely charming. It was a relief to get away from standardised acting. Moreover, as the play had been prepared for the stage, more care and time had been invested than in the ordinary radio production; more consideration was therefore paid to timing and incidental effects. The story in its abbreviated form was as much for adults as for children and I would welcome a longer version in the "Curtain Up" series.

The adaptation of André Maurois' "Last Journey" suffered from too many of the old familiar voices in minor roles but this was largely counteracted by the performance of Raphael Klatchkin. The play itself was not in the world between life and death which seems to fascinate writers, especially writers of radio plays. It was put sufficiently obscure and Kafkaesque to appeal to whomever pleases the feature now Kol Yisrael. The backgrounded theme is that the hero is saved from death by the emotion of love. The play, however, suggested a different inquiry as the result of an imaginative production by Avraham Zilkha.

• • •

THE summer schedule, co-inciding with commercial broadcasting, is to be inaugurated on Sunday. Many features will be heard at different times and in different frameworks than hitherto. It will be advisable to go to bed earlier as your neighbour's radio will now be waking you up at 8 instead of 8.30. The commercial programmes will be heard from 2 to 7 p.m. on the second wavelength; a first glance at the schedule reveals light music, feature, three plays, a work by Sherlock Holmes. The highlight features historic board between 2 and 3 will now be broadcast between 10 and 11 p.m. on the second wavelength.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: The Fragile of Service (Sun. at 7.30); Arabic Concerts on Artistic Creation, (Sun. at 10); second wavelength); The Lottery of Rabbi (Sat. at 8.30); second wavelength); "Shadow on the Corner" (Sun. at 8.30); Book Corner of Moral Torah (Mon. at 1.30); Folk Music (Mon. at 7.30); Fishermen (Mon. at 8.30); Science Weekly (Tues. at 8.30); H. F. H. Radio's comedy "The Landing in the Wilderness" (Tues. at 7.30); Battle of Valor on Public Law (Sephardi) (Tues. at 10); second wavelength); Shakespeare Shakespeare's (Wed. at 7.30); Hebrew Literature (Thurs. at 7.30); second wavelength); The War on Malaria (Thurs. at 8.30).

AUDIO

Radio Review

By Jeremiah

A STUDY

BRIDGE

THE bidding was:

East	South	West	North
1D	2S	—	3S
—	4S	—	—

East takes two tricks in diamonds and South ruffs the third round high. West following suit throughout. South next draws trumps twice, ending in dummy, and finds the adverse trumps divided. What is his best plan to make the game?

The question boils down to setting up the tenth winner. There are two possible sources for that winner: dummy's long heart and a finesse in clubs. The latter is not recommended in view of East's opening bid.

If hearts divide, the game is easy; but South will need a different approach to face the eventuality of either East or West holding a length in that suit.

A. *East holds three or more hearts.*

Surrender a trick in hearts at once. Be sure to cash the ace of clubs (Vienna Coup) before ruffing the trump, and discard dummy's club knave. This will squeeze East in clubs and hearts.

B. *The hearts are with West.*

Make both top hearts and throw East in with a diamond, discarding a heart from the closed hand. If East started with only two hearts, then he will find himself endplayed; if he does have a third heart and with it a safe exit, then declarer will ruff and thereby establish the fourth round on the table.

South's real dilemma is to find out who holds the length in hearts and we have to admit that it is not possible to find this out in good time. East has so far shown four diamonds and two spades. he may have a weak unbiddable four-card heart suit and three clubs to the king to complete his hand; but he may just as well have only two hearts and five clubs.

Declarer will have to decide for plan A or B in little more than a hunch, but whatever his decision, it is most certainly better than playing for an even drop alone or taking the club finesse, which is bound to lose.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

Hours: Hebrew: 6.30, 7.00 and 7.45 a.m. Tomorrow: 6.30, 7.30, 8.00, 7.00, 8.00 and 11.00 p.m. English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Religious Service (R). 6.37 Exercises. 6.47 Musical Clock (2). 7.37 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Handel: "Alcina," Overture; Vartini: Cello Concerto; Haydn: Symphony No. 88 in G-minor; Orrelli: Farewells at Sudinerie; Beethoven: Overture "The Ruins of Athens." 12.00 Lunchtime Music. 12.45 Chamber Music: Mozart: Trio in B-flat major, K. 254 (played by the Beaux Arts Trio); Mendelssohn: Two Movements from Trio Quartet; Ravel: Introduction and Movement from the Trio in C major played by Ulrich Grunenberg (Violin), William Pleeth (Cello) and Edmond Rubbra (Piano). 1.45 Where to Go? 2.00 Close Down.

3.35 Programme for Yemenites. 3.50 Kaddish Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Special Foreign News Broadcast. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Mozart: Clarinet Concerto, in A. K. 622 (Soloist, Bruno de Wenig); Schubert: Symphony No. 5 in B-flat major; Symphony No. 6 in C-major ("Unfinished"); (Conductor: Guido Cantelli). 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 Shabbat Songs. 6.30 Light Music. 7.30 Hebrew Songs. 7.50 Shabbat Songs. 7.55 Announcement of Kol Yisrael Programmes. 8.00 "Fly Low in Tragedy," by T. Sturdevant and A. R. Hudson. 8.15 Friday Evening Concert: Gedeon Partos: Concertino for Strings, played by the Orchestra Sinfonietta di Roma conducted by Franco Caracciolo. Mendelssohn: Violin Concerto in E-minor, opus 64, played by Helmut Zoller with Symphony Orchestra conducted by Fritz Lehmann; Prokofieff: Symphony No. 5 in B-flat major, opus 100. Mozart: Overture "The Marriage of Figaro" played by the "Philharmonia" Orchestra conducted by Thomas Beecham. 10.30 Piano Duets. 11.10 Dance Music. 11.55 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Morning Melodies. 8.00 Hebrew Songs. 8.30 Sabbath Morning Concert: Handel: Concerto Grosso op. 6 No. 2; Leopold Mozart: Concerto for Flute & Strings. 10.30 "Out for a Stroll," by Mozart. 10.45 Orchestral Music: Mozart: "Don Giovanni" Overture; Haydn: Symphony No. 88 in G-major. 11.30 Light Classical Music: Gerard-Jacob: Excerpts from the London Ballet; Overture for Hebrew Songs. 1.00 Songs of the Nations. 1.30 Classical Recordings. 2.00 Close down.

3.50 Light Music. 4.00 Concert: Excerpts from Operettas by: Benatzky: Feinl, Fall, Abraham, Strauss, Kalmann and Gilbert. 4.30 "Curtain Up": "The Cherry Orchard" by A. Chekhov — directed by G. Tzadir. 5.30 New records of classical music. 6.00 Literature and Art. 6.30 "Junction Up." 7.15 Gossip in the Studio. 7.30 Hamas-Gil & Maimeh Malka. 7.50 Announcements of Kol Yisrael Programmes. 8.00 "In Question"—Quiz by S. Rosen. 8.40 A Dialogue with Prof. A.D. Bergman. 8.50 Bible Reading; Hebrew choir. 9 & 10. 9.15 Sports. 9.45 "Hebrew University Day." 10.00 Dance Music. 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

490, 392, 422 & 31.7 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 8.15 Newsreel. 8.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.45 Polish. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 "Tempo" — A Musical Magazine. 8.30 Leon Goossens (Oboe); 9.00 Ladino. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 News in English.

Tomorrow: 4.15 Magrabbi. 6.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 6.45 Polish. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 "Entree Musicale" Bianchi: Cello Concerto, played by Paul Schoenfield with the Kol Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Amiram Biron; Brahms: Waltzes, opus 39, played by Paine Hainsworth and Blaha Radiskov; Bloch: Concertino for Flute, Clarinet and Piano, played by Haoth Tel-Oren, Allan Tchaikov, and Nelly Ben-Or. 9.00 Ladino. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. 10.00 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME

491 & 41.7 M.

Arabic Programme (including Music): Today and Tomorrow: 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.25-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m.

RFL TISRAEL: LAGGIA (32.2 M.): Today: 10.30: News. 10.45 Our Correspondent Reports. 10.45 Orchestra Programme. Tomorrow: 10.30 News. 10.40 "The Lighter Side." 10.50 "This Week's Portion." 10.55 Cantoral Music.

Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.35 News. 6.55 Our Correspondent Reports. 6.50 Shabbat Programme. Tomorrow: 6.15 Cantoral Music. Yiddish Songs.

ARMY PROGRAMME (204, 187 and 38 M.): Today: 6.00 Opening. 6.05 Request Programme. 6.45 Legends. 7.00 News. 7.30 Friday Night Concert: Works by Haydn & Chopin. 7.55 Reading from the "Bulletin" of the Week. 8.05 The Week in Israel and in the World. 8.10 "Pioneer Tunes." 8.30 Opera Tunes. 9.00 News. 9.15 Sports. 9.45 Hebrew University Day. 10.00 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 Quartet. 6.45 Pioneer Tunes. 6.55 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.30 Folk Dances. 7.50 Musical Miniatures. 8.00 Musical Pot-Pourri. 8.30 The Night Palestine Station. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. OVERSEAS BROADCASTS: 49.18, 31.12, 19.76, 19.46, 16.84 (M.) 7.30-7.45 a.m. Today: News from Commonwealth; British Affairs. Tomorrow: News from Commonwealth; British Affairs.

VOICE OF AMERICA — Hebrew Programmes: Today: 2.30 and 6.30 p.m. News, Opinion on Current Affairs. 7.00 and 11.00 p.m. News. Tomorrow: News and Comment. 6.30 a.m. News. 7.00 a.m. News, Opinion on Current Affairs. News and Comment. 11.00 a.m. News. Raymond Swing Analysis. Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 and 298 M. 2.00 and 10.00 a.m. News. America This Week on 11, 19 and 31 M. 1.30 p.m. News. Report to South Asia on 11, 19 and 30 M. 4.00 p.m. News. Raymond Swing Analysis, Labour and Economics on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 5.00 p.m. News. Raymond Swing Analysis. Report to Near East on 19, 25 and 31 M. 6.00 p.m. News, Labour and Economics on 11, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 p.m. News. Report to Near East on 13, 19 and 25 M. 7.30 p.m. Listeners' Log on 13, 19 and 25 M. 8.00 p.m. News. Report to Africa on 19 and 25 M. 8.30 p.m. Perspective (The American Scene) on 19 and 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 p.m. News. Music USA on 19 and 25 M. 11.00 p.m. News and Commentary. World Press Roundup on 25, 31, 41 and 298 M. 11.30 p.m. Perspective (The American Scene) on 25, 31, 41 and 298 M. 12.00 p.m. News and Commentary. World Press Roundup on 31, 41 and 298 M.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE — English Programme: (491 & 41.7 M.): News: 7.30 a.m. 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. Today: 7.45 a.m. The Open Gate Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.40 Monday at My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Variety Without Tears. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melody Dance Band. 10.30 String Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Press on Post. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 1.15 p.m. The Name is Sheet. 2.30 For Children. 4.00 The Lantern Programme. 7.15 Hoshiki's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Myster-ry. 10.15 Start of Song. 10.30 Mr. Parade. Tomorrow: 7.45 a.m. The Open Gate Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.40 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Folk Dances. 10.30 Rhythm is Our Business. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Variety Both & His Orchestra. 11.30 Press on Post. 2.00 Hit Parade. 2.15 p.m. The Many Is Two. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 3.45 The Lantern Programme. 7.15 Space Patrol. 10.00 Underscore Concert. 10.15 Start of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Minister Lament.

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ARNALDO PEDROSA: Composition (wood engraving). From the Exhibition of Brazilian Graphic Art, Bezalel Museum.

Brilliant Brazilians at Bezalel

CONGRATULATIONS are due to Dr. Llastin Lev and the Israel-Israel Cultural Centre for bringing the fascinating exhibition of Brazilian graphics from the young Museum of Modern Art in Sao Paulo to the National Museum. Even the catalogue is a pleasure.

Twelve artists have been selected, and fall roughly into two groups: those who seem to have grown up with Brazilian and Indian decoration; and those with Central European names (like Rotenberg, Ostrower and Grassmann) whose work seems wholly European — cubist, modern, clever — but not particularly "different," beyond some slow overtone of sorts.

The outstanding impression is made by the broad and brilliant abstract decorations in the first of Bonsiel's three squeaky rooms: stark black and white abstractions by Barsotti and Lemos. The geometries by Barsotti are fascinating manipulations of triangles that are triumphs of design of the whites, no less than the blacks. Fernando Lemos' ink on paper creations use Brazilian patterns that are put together like the joints of a spinal column and which elsewhere split out over the surface in two-and-half-dimensions, giving the effect of a rolling rug pattern reminiscent also of South American massive pre-Columbian stone carvings. Both of these artists introduce a cunning perspective into their flat abstract shapes, standing some on end, showing others from "above." Both also manage to introduce "gradations" within the play of black on white.

A kindred spirit, in the third gallery, is Arnaldo D'Oliveira, who produces almost wood engravings that are more delicate in approach, and which fill space with lines rather than areas. Some of the best abstractions in the more European manner are by Roberto de Lamonica; in character they recall bacteriological slides rather than any local patterns. Of interest here is the superb technical combination of aqua-tint and engraving.

Two Illustrators

The two illustrators of the show are Mauricio Grabmann, who produces rather horrifying half-animal, half-human allegorical figures, all beautifully drawn; and Aldemir Martins who is most formal. His "Bird," white ink on black paper, is a delight, and more decorative than his blacks on whites.

Livio Abramo falls between these extremes. His wood engravings of villages in Paraguay are figurative and yet formal, almost abstract in pattern. His arrangement of lines is mathematical and yet "nervous" at the same time and gives the surface of his engravings a play of light. Both Fayga Ostrower and Maria Bonomi use this characteristic play of white lines and shapes too, but to my mind they are less interesting than the others. The work of Pina and Perez and Behring, highly competent though it may be, is also by comparison less arresting. Only Pina and Ostrower make any real effort to introduce colour, and even then it is muted.

Nevertheless there is much to learn from this outstanding show and it is a challenge to contemporaries here.

MEIR RONNEN

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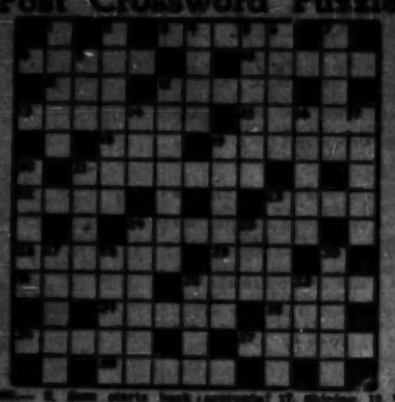

ACROSS — 1. Sun starts back for the dawn. 5. They cost up to a carriage. 10. It's historical times. 11. No cry of approval. 12. As teeth go, it isn't clear. 13. Means by which to make Lee away. 15. Animal, generally found in the Pleistocene. 16. Is the Finnish fish cookie. 17. It's Gertrude Stein's Continental Chinese letters to Mont. 18. A member on the river. 21. Mean a lot, perhaps. 24. Seems to have some truth. 25. Football suit? 26. Keep her, and say nothing. 31. Passage to a bazaar? 32. Cruise a vine-tied to clear the path? 34. Hi-tempers and Wellington? 35. He takes part in horizontal sport. 36. Lose then (anag.). 37. ... Arrest for taking small? 38. Stone work.

DOWN — 1. He man of Sesh and bone. 2. British public school boy. 3. He wasn't one to. 4. Bright, perhaps, but impudent. 6. Warmed and dried. 7. No knee-all cha ge in. 8. Funny sorter him is a thing? 9. Bible writer was a boy. 14. Words to make you sound off at the zoo? 18. Colonel Clay's surrender? 19. Stables. 20. Where you may all for beers in front of servers. 22. At school, don't you study it in full? 23. Being critical, many have not written. 27. Land of rest is a song. 28. Make harmonious. 29. Bird from Milwaukee. 30. French proverb. 33. He's not walking. 35. Keep an eye on the time? 36. Animal feed. 37. Hardly looking in the pink.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS — 1. Slide. 4. S-port-s. 8. Out. 10. Asia. 12. Time bomb. 14. Mandate. 15. Skills. 17. Personality. 21. (a)Trachoma. 23. Ska. 24. Ma. 25. Kennedys. 27. Rubber. 28. W-eight-s. 32. Assembled. 34. Chat. 35. Dab. 36. Shrivels. 37. Bear.

DOWN — 1. Shame. 2. (Ches) Chin (Chew). 3. Full. 5. Prattle. 6. Rib. 7. Ambush. 9. Tie. 11. Sack. 13. Adam's. 18. Shoulder. 19. Le-O-N. 20. Bill. 22. Lear. 23. Sea. 26. (s)Mother. 29. Wed. 30. Shan. 31. (Sabbatean) Move. 33. Bar. 35. Cur.

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JOHNNY WEISSMULLER
MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN

ORION Tel. 2014
Exciting Western drama
The Black Whip
Hugh Marlowe, Colleen Gray
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

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FOR BOYS
ALIAS JESSE JAMES
Bob Hope, Wendell Corey
Technicolor
Today at 4 and matinee 10.30 a.m.
During next week:
Marilyn Monroe in
MAN OF THE MOMENT

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Dolores Michaels
Yehiela Gruss
in a breathtaking war drama
FIVE GATES TO HELL
Cinemascope—Color de Luxe
For adults only.
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THE GOLDEN IVORY

RON Tel. 3184
FERNANDEL in
SENSUAL LE MAGNIFIQUE
(THE MAN WITH A HUNDRED FACES)
with NADIA GRAY
Hebrew and English subtitles
Also Sunday 10.45 a.m.
From Monday and during the week at 10 and 11.30 a.m. daily, at 25 Agorot a ticket for children: THE MUTE GIRL and HER DOG in COME NEXT SPRING
Technicolor
Today at 2 p.m.:
TOWN ON TRIAL

SEMADAR Tel. 3742
Evenings only
CARY GRANT
DEBORAH KERR
An Affair to Remember
A modern romantic comedy
Mish. Harry Blake and the Tiger

HON HALL
2nd Week
The great international attractions
In the year's most lavish Technicolor spectacle
The Show of Shows
EUROPE BY NIGHT
Adults only

TEL-OR Evenings only Tel. 3570
The musical comedy sensation
CASINO DE PARIS
Starring Colette Valmete, Vittorio de Sica, Gilbert Bessud
Cinemascope—Technicolor. A Forum Film Release
Made in: THE CHINESE WALL

Commencing Saturday, April 2, 1960

EDISON Tel. 4036
In Jerusalem at last!
FABLES FRAMES
Alida Valli, Franco Fabi
Myrna Dommergui
Jacqueline Sassard
Today at 2:
DAUGHTER OF YOUTH
(Faces el-Ahzab)

STUDIO Tel. 4085
John Steinbeck's
EAST OF EDEN
Starring:
JAMES DEAN
JULIE HARRIS
RAYMOND MASSEY
Today at 2:
FRENCH CAN-CAN

Haifa Cinemas
Commencing Saturday, April 2, 1960.
Weekdays at 4, 6.45, 9.

ARMON Tel. 4848
Unprecedented success
Third record-breaking week!
SOLOMON and SHEBA
Tel Dayanny
Gina Lollobrigida
George Sanders
Cinemascope & Technicolor
Owing to its length, the film Exodus will commence at 2.30, 6.30 & 9
Saturday night 2 perfs. only at 6.30 & 9

EDEN Tel. 3421
Sat. Sun., Wed.:
LA BOMBA COMICA
Charlie Chaplin, Harold Lloyd
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
GRAND LA FEMME SEN MELE
Marina Vlandimir
Jean Servais
2 perfs. nightly 6.45 & 9

GIRLY Tel. 81688
One episode from the Cinemiracle Travelogue
4th Week
M.G.M.'s great drama
NIGHT OF THE QUARTER MOON
Julie London, Anna Maria Alberghetti, Alan Gale
2 perfs. nightly 6.45 & 9

MORIAH Tel. 81477
Open Fri. and Sunday
M.G.M.'s hilarious comedy
DUTATION GENERAL
Commencing
Daily perfs. at 4, 7.30, 9.45
JEFF & HIS ORCHESTRA
with
Hugo Hamrick, Yossi Yellin

ORAN Tel. 4017
Second Week
Standing success of
AUNTIE MAME
Rosalind Russell
In Cinemascope & Technicolor
Orders to the house, by phone parties: Saturday at 4.30 and 9 p.m. daily. Weekdays at 1.30, 4.30 and 9 p.m. daily.

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4818
LOUISE SOMMERGREN
JEAN GENTARD
Cette nuit là...
For adults only

ATZMON Tel. 3089
Maria Lanza in M.G.M.'s singing romance
For the First Time
Technicolor

MIRON Tel. 3089
3rd Week
M.G.M.'s musical comedy
The Reluctant Debutante
Technicolor
Kay Kendall, Rex Harrison

GAL-OR Tel. 4307
Steve McQueen
Nick Adams
in
The Great St. Louis Bank Robbery
For adults only. Matt.: The Finest Gun Alive
Tribute to a Bad Man

ORION Tel. 4189
BUD ABBOTT and LOU COSTELLO in
The Foreign Legion
Their funniest by far!

TAMAR Tel. 3187
THE MAGIC BOW
Violin solos by Yehudi Menuhin
Concert Orchestra
Phyllis Calvert, Jean Kent

PEER Tel. 3089
Kenji Sahashiro, Lisa Palmer
in the beautiful picture
Hands on the Sash to Paradise, Weekdays at 4, 6.45, 9
Matinee Wednesday at 4.30

MAT Tel. 3939
The German edition of the film based on the famous novel
RESURRECTION
by Leo Tolstoy
with Hardy Krueger
In Eastman Colour

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Commencing Sat., April 2, 7.30, 9.30. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.30, 9.30.

TEL-AVIV Cinema
Today at 2.30 p.m. — Sat. night 7.15, 9.30
and on weekdays evening parts, only 7.15, 9.30
The Story on Page One
Rita HAYWORTH Anthony FRANCIOSA
Adults only
Weekdays Mats. only at 3.30 p.m.
For the Passover Holidays
by request of parents and teachers
Journey to the Centre of The Earth
based on the book by JULES VERNE

AMERICAN HISTADRUT CENTRE
Second Seder
in honour of tourists from the United States and Canada
TUESDAY, APRIL 12 8.30 p.m.
at the Forbeat-Hamlin House
30 Rehov Weizmann, Tel Aviv
ARTISTIC PROGRAMME & REFRESHMENTS
Tickets available at the Forbeat-Hamlin House.

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Further details:
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ALLENBY 2nd Week
Bonjour Tristesse
Deborah Kerr • David Niven
Jean Seberg
Mylene Demongeot
2.30, 7.15 & 9.30
Adults Only.

ARMON DAVID
ONIONHEAD
The charming comedy with
ANDY GRIFFITH
FELICIA FARR
Hebrew and French subtitles
2.30, 7.15, 9.30

CINEN Tel. 20857
3rd Week
DARVY KAYE
in
FIVE PENNIES
Barbara Bel Geddes
Louis Armstrong
VistaVision — Technicolor
2.30 7.25 & 9.30

EDEN 4th Week
THE NEW MUSICAL
Girls of Today
with Abed el-Halim Hafez and Wahb
Music of Abed el-Wahab.

ESTHER 2nd Week
Deborah Kerr
Rossano Brazzi
Maurice Chevalier
in a delightful comedy
Count Your Blessings
M.G.M. Production
in Metrocolor

GAT Tel. 27698
Second Week
Jean Fontaine, Louis Jourdan
in a
touching human drama
LETTER FROM AN UNKNOWN WOMAN
Based on the story by
STEFAN ZWEIG
Directed by Max OPHULS
2.30 — 7.15 — 9.15

HOD CINEMA
2nd Week
Perma Film presents an unexpected treat

JEAN GABIN
Henry Cruel, Howard Vines
in
LE CLOCHARD

MAXIM 4th Week
The most successful Italian comedy of 1959
HANDS OFF!
Gloria Alfonso, Nino Taranto
2.30, 7.30 and 9.15

MIGDALOR 2nd Week
Henri Vanbbele
in
RESURRECTION
After Leo Tolstoi's novel
For adults only.

MOGRABI 2nd Week
Crimes of war are revealed at last, in the most sensational picture of the decade:
Yesterday's Enemy
Starring
STANLEY BAKER
2.30, 7.15 & 9.30

OPHIR 6th Week
Doris Dudson, Doris Day
The perfect pair for
PILLOW TALK
Cinemascope
Tony Randall and
Thelma Ritter
Hastings Color-Cinemascope
A Universal-International Release
2.30, 7.30, 9.30.

ORION 5th Week
On the occasion of his visit to Israel
Paul Newman
Alexis Smith, Barbara Rush
in
THE YOUNG PHILADELPHIANS
2.30 — 7 — 9.30
Owing to the length of the film, the public is requested to be punctual.

PARIS 3rd Week
of the Great French Film Masterpiece
LES ENFANTS DU PARADIS
with the King of Pantomime
Jean Louis Barrault
A new Forum Film Release

PEER
The Countess Maritza
Based on the famous Operetta of Emmerich Kalmann
Starring: Rudolf Schock
Christine Gorner

SHDEROTH
Premier at 7.15—9.15
JOAN CRAWFORD
MOTT LANG
THE BEST OF EVERYTHING
Cinemascope Technicolor
Mats. at 2.30

TAMAR
Special Passover
18th Attraction
JUDITH AND HOLOFERNES
Based on the Biblical story
Starring:
MASSIMO GIROTTI
ISABELLE CORBY in
TOTALSCOPE and COLOUR
The ideal entertainment for young and old

TCHELET 3rd Week
Ingrid Andrée
Gustaf Richard
DIE PRINZESSIN UND IHR ADJUTANT
Technicolor
German dialogue
Hebrew and English subtitles

YARON
Israel Premiere
JERRY LEWIS
in his newest and funniest hour's entertainment
Don't Give Up the Ship

ZAMIR 3rd Week
THE STORY OF DR. WASSELL
with
Gary Cooper — Laraine Day
In Technicolor
Brochure: 2.15, 5

ANNA MAGNANI
GIULIETTA MASINA
2 great Oscar winners, together for the first time in
Wait for the City
2nd Week

ISRAEL'S WEEK

B.G. To Europe

WHILE the Summit Conference is taking place in Paris in the middle of next month, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion may visit Switzerland to be on hand for the May 15 rally of Zionists from all over the world at the "Casino" in Basle where the First Zionist Congress took place. The rally, part of the worldwide Herzl Centenary celebrations, will be addressed by either Mr. Ben-Gurion or some Israel Cabinet member. If Mr. Ben-Gurion goes to Basle, it is expected that he will stay on to rest for several days in Switzerland and the countries to Holland and Belgium before going to France for his post-Summit talks with President Charles de Gaulle.

Mr. Ben-Gurion wanted to meet with General de Gaulle during his recent pre-Summit tour which took him to the U.S. and Great Britain. Various complications, however, including the delay in Mr. Khrushchev's arrival in Paris, precluded a trip to France in March. Mr. Ben-Gurion could have had a brief visit and some hurried talks in April or early May, when Paris would be busy with last-minute preparations for the Summit Conference. He therefore decided to wait till after the Summit meeting, when he would be less hurried.

Early this week, the Cabinet devoted a special session to hearing Mr. Ben-Gurion's report on his talks in Washington, New York and London. He reportedly both informed the Cabinet on the talks and gave his evaluation of the statements and pronouncements that were made to him.

While the exact nature of the Prime Minister's discussions on Israel's security problems and international relations were not disclosed, a few figures came to light which emphasized the intensity of his activity. During his four days in the U.S. Mr. Ben-Gurion had sixty-six hours of meetings with individuals, including 31 American Government leaders and 22 Jewish personalities — those apart from the receptions, dinners, luncheons, cocktail parties and larger meetings, such as the one with 35 Senators in Washington and several with Jewish groups in New York.

Later in the week, Mr. Ben-Gurion briefed the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee on his tour.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the U.S. had assured Cairo and Amman that Mr. Ben-Gurion's visit to Washington would in no way detrimentally affect America's relations with the Arab countries. At the same time came the announcement that the U.S. had signed a $56m. loan agreement with the U.A.R.

Education Packs Up

THE Minister of Education stayed home this week. In the nation's secondary schools, pupils are packing up today for the Passover holidays and going home without their report cards for the second third of the term, which were refused them by their teachers. The Minister, Mr. Zalman Aranne, had submitted his resignation to the Cabinet, which unanimously refused to accept it.

The Prime Minister had returned from abroad. He had been awaited by the Cabinet, and by his own party, Mapai, so that he might deal with Mr. Aranne's determination to resign over the failure of his efforts to end the dispute between the Histadrut Teachers Union and the Independent Secondary School Teachers Association — a dispute so protracted that few remember when it began.

The special Cabinet meeting which rejected Mr. Aranne's resignation also appointed a committee of three Ministers to seek a settlement to the dispute. The fact that the Ministers were all of Mapai, Mr. Levi Eshkol, Mrs. Golda Meir, and Dr. Giora Josephthal, indicated that its efforts to solve the dispute would also be directed towards settling differences within Mapai and among its Histadrut leaders.

The committee immediately met with the Deputy Minister of Education, the Ministry's Director-General, and the Head of the Histadrut Trade Unions Department. The latter had sharply rejected Mr. Aranne's proposal which would have granted the Independent Association a measure of official recognition as a union entitled to sign national labour agreements for its members.

The Cabinet did not debate the merits of Mr. Aranne's proposal, but only his declared resignation, official spokesmen declared.

Knesset Call Ignored

The Government regretted that the Independent Association had ignored the Knesset's resolution of two months ago calling on it to resume cooperation with the school authorities. Mrs. Meir told the Knesset during the debate on the question. This resolution had also called on the Minister of Education and the Ministry to continue efforts to settle the dispute.

The Knesset then rejected a General Zionist non-confidence motion by 60 to the 36 votes of the motion's sponsors and Herut.

Emerging from the latest eruption of the dispute was the fact that the Ministry and Minister of Education had been in an anomalous situation in negotiating directly on a labour and union dispute. Mr. Ben-Gurion said in the Knesset that it was not the Government's function to decide how workers are to be organized, but to ensure that teaching is not disrupted. His remark could be interpreted as directed not only at the non-cooperating teachers but at all the Histadrut's Teachers' Union, which some time ago threatened that it would even consider calling its far greater membership out on strike if the Association was recognized.

Mr. Aranne himself, even when he was negotiating a settlement, held the view that the tradition of the Ministry, alone among Ministries, is to negotiate labour agreements ought to be discontinued and that such matters ought, perhaps, to be handled by the Civil Service Commission. "I did my best," he declared after the special Cabinet meeting. "I entered into the negotiations to put a stop to the harm being inflicted on secondary education."

For the legalists, Mr. Aranne's resignation and its rejection by the Cabinet was a power play, Zionist thing vs. petition in the Transition Law for such an apparent dictatorial situation. But Mr. Ben-Gurion told the Knesset that as long as no announcement is made by the Government, there is no resignation. The Government would meanwhile try to persuade Mr. Aranne to withdraw it.

For secondary school pupils, this week's developments meant that once more they would be kept in ignorance as to their progress. The Association had decided that only backward pupils were to be given their reports. Not even school principals were to receive reports on the achievements of the pupils in their schools, thus remaining in the dark as to the results of the work of the teachers they are supposed to supervise.

Phones At Fault

As from April 1 (today), Israel housewives may find that it is much cheaper to gossip over a coffee than over the telephone: phone prices are scheduled to rise by 20 per cent. while local instant coffee manufacturers have announced a substantial price cut.

The announcement of the phone price increase was not received with equanimity. The Israel public is very much "anti-phone-company" minded, due primarily to the conviction that faulty meters have led to over-billing by the Post Office. It all started when the Post Office proudly introduced the inter-urban direct dialling system between the three major cities — Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa. Shortly afterwards people began complaining that their phone bills had suddenly and inexplicably increased. The Post Office claimed that, indeed, this might be connected with the automatic dialling; when one does not require the assistance of a "Trunks" operator, one may tend to call more frequently and to talk more.

Phone subscribers, however, were far from convinced, and

Traffic Safety Patrols of Jerusalem's elementary schools marching with police this week.
Photo by Shlomi

and will continue to be unless.

If Al's entry into the jet age was unfortunately delayed when its hopes of coming to agreements with the Russian airlines, Vnesh, and the French carriers, Air France and U.A.T., for the joint exploitation of their jets this year did not materialize. Usually a sum much quicker in getting arrangements to operate with jet transport. By 1965, El Al is likely to be somewhat this year in the highly competitive airline business.

With the constantly growing trend towards air travel, El Al expects to realize profits from the Boeings by 1965, when there will be daily jet flights between New York and Lydda. The first team of El Al instructors and crews left for Seattle, Washington, to be training at the Boeing plant.

Safety March

POLICEMEN and elementary school pupils, organized into Traffic Safety Patrols, marched hand in hand through the streets of Jerusalem on Tuesday to demonstrate their partnership in preventing traffic accidents. Their march, in which 2,500 pupils participated, is only one feature of the many-pronged attack which the State is mounting to cut down the monstrous toll of traffic incidents — which is four times higher than the average rate in Europe — with their harvest of dead, maimed and injured, not to mention the loss of property. In 1959, 198 were killed, 2,140 seriously injured and 4,895 slightly injured in 21,196 incidents. The Grim Keeper of the Road flew best more lives than the Road Campaign.

This week's death toll included four persons — one of whom was injured the previous week — and five seriously hurt.

The children's Traffic Safety Patrols play a vital role in the war against accidents. They especially see to it that their schoolmates do not dash before oncoming vehicles but properly cross streets in front of schools, formerly one of the worst accident traps, now one of the safest spots.

Now the Safety Patrols have branched out and are instructing adult pedestrians how to cross busy intersections. More than once the youngsters have shown they mean business by summoning a policeman.

Another prong of the attack in the publicity campaign being conducted by the Council for the Prevention of Traffic Accidents. Last autumn, the Council fathered publicity with road inspections to make sure that vehicles were in good driving condition.

A new phase of the attack is the H.5m. accident-prevention fund established last week by the Ministry of Finance. The money will be used mainly to improve roads and intersections. It falls short, however, of the H.12m. urged by the Ministry of Transport.

And finally, the Traffic Courts, established last year, are dealing heavy-handedly with traffic violators. The courts, however, as yet rarely use their most powerful weapon: the revocation of licenses. Most drivers fear losing their licenses for several months more than paying a IL100 fine.

Jets For El Al

EL AL, Israel's national carrier, will in July, 1961 enter the "jet class" of airlines flying jet aircraft across the Atlantic. The Company's Board of Directors last week decided to buy two Boeing 707 and take an option for a third. Delivery is promised for May and June of next year.

The acquisition of the 144-seat jetliners will be a turning point for El Al. It is estimated that today's jet aircraft, with fifty the cost of their predecessors, will be in use for another eight to ten years, after which the aeroplanes will make way for newer, more economical types. El Al intends to be with the leaders at least until 1970 with its Boeings. The order is for the latest jet model, the largest and most powerful of these long-range planes.

The two 707's will cost El Al about $17m., of which it has to pay $3.5m. before delivery. The balance, to be paid to Boeing and the British Rolls Royce Company, with whose engines the planes will be covered by a seven-year loan from the U.S. Export-Import Bank. El Al intends to sell the four Constellations, which are expected to fetch about $750,000.

The decision to purchase the jet aircraft was a long time in coming. El Al shareholders, eager to be among the pioneers of the jet age in the way it spread when it bought its Bristol Britannias two years ago. For the time being El Al showed a small profit in 1959-60. Furthermore, the latest, turbo-prop Britannias are by no means obsolete.

Parliamentary Report — *By Lea Ben Dor*

'THE MANY' AND 'THE FEW'

THERE was an interesting moment in the Knesset debate on the general income tax relief proposals last week, although the whole of the debate was interesting. Although the whole of Knesset's attention was not given to the matter at the time, it was one of those moments which will be remembered for years to come.

The occasion occurred when Mr. Bader replied for the Government to the private members' motion for the abolition of the compulsory loan. The Government was opposed to the motion on the grounds that there should be no relief of any appreciable amount before loans made by Mr. Bader before the Government was formed. If the promise was given to the Progressives to abolish the loan, they would withdraw their willingness to enter the coalition, then the Left wing personally have shared it, and then loses part of the responsibility. Of course this is exactly what did happen, and Mr. Bader was not likely to allow any party in the Knesset to deprive him of this modest triumph. The Progressives have been talking for years about doing something for the "middle class", meaning, and they will not hide their light under a bushel now.

• • •

THE strange nature of situation was well illustrated on this occasion. Most of the members quoted comparative figures for the tax relief that would be obtained at different income levels, and on five out of figures were the same, though they were not actually wrong; it is just a matter of picking your figures to illustrate your point. Dr. Bash (Communist) proved convincingly — it was not difficult — that the tax relief is progressive. From one per cent relief at an income of around IL400 per month it rises to a maximum of almost 20 per cent of around IL20,000 a year. (It does not, of course, prevent the tax rates themselves from remaining steeply progressive, if not quite as steeply as before.)

• • •

Everybody else's figures in the end led to the same foregone conclusion. Some of the speakers pointed out, bitterly, that the IL12-a-year cuts for the earners of IL500 a year will be swallowed up by the higher tax on cigarettes. Others noted that only a small number of people earn enough to qualify for the large cuts. (The maximum relief is about IL2,000 for those earning over IL20,000, and now paying about IL15,000.)

What it amounts to, then, is that a large number of people receive a tiny cut, and a tiny number of people a fairly large cut, and the total estimated loss to the Treasury is not more than IL40m. This was Mr. Bader's ingenious answer to the problem of reducing rates enough to satisfy the Progressives — and others who hope, variously, for better tax morale and more investments from savings — without losing too much revenue. A double reduction for the small earner would make a large hole in revenue, but there are no four big earners that Mr. Bader can afford to be generous to them. There will be IL200 or IL300 off for people in the IL8,000 a year bracket who struggle to maintain what is considered a middle-class existence; but it will not pay even the fees of a single child at secondary school.

• • •

THERE was no attempt to conceal the nature of these changes. Income tax is the one law which almost every citizen takes the trouble to study with care so that he knows what he should be paying, even if he does not always live up to his knowledge. Mr. Meir Cohen (Progressives) was the only member to introduce a red herring. Of course the cuts had been promised. The left wing objected to their granting only because "the many" did not profit. They were always for "the many" — a remark that could well be understood to mean that "the many" were merely the many voters they sought. Had people no right to considerations simply because they were few, he asked. He was wrong here. There were some specially worked-out cuts for such small groups of people as elderly owners and part-

HEARD ABROAD

On land, by sea, or in the air, the Israelites today is to go forward. —

Pope John XXIII

Let the next few days back while the Yishuv shepherd marches forward. —

Mr. Ehrenburg.

I have driving. I would drive my husband to the end of the world. — Lady Allen.

Labour is a very strange commodity, a commodity that most people do not even know they have. —

Lady Reading.

When politicians and civil servants hear the word "economy" they feel for their blue pencil. —

Lord Salter.

The people you see in a party do have trouble you have. —

Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, M.P.

I'm very glad to know that my hon. friend has an interest in cricket. I thought he belonged to the wind rather than to the swing. —

Mr. Hasthmat Amery, replying to Mr. Nabarro, M.P.

By law, neither pedestrians nor animals are permitted on the motorway, although the animals would not know that. —

Warwick police announcement.

For Passover
Large selection of haberdashery, gifts and sweets at the specialty shop
'Ellin' R. Kaminski
18 Allenby Square, opposite the Cinema
Tel. 8544. Mr. Carmel Haifa.

PELTOURS
TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

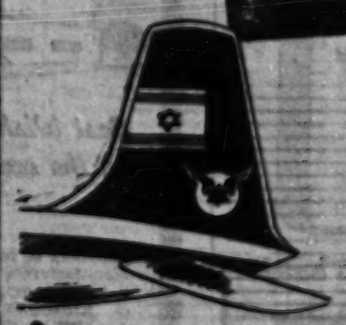
DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
APRIL 1	0005	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
April 1	0005	BE. AL.	Rome, Vienna, Munich, Frankfurt
	0005	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Brussels, Zurich, London
	0005	B.O.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0005	BE. AL.	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	0005	ALITALIA	Rome, Paris
	0005	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
APRIL 2	0005	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
April 2	0005	PYRENAIR	Madrid, Geneva, Zurich
	0005	BE. AL.	Rome, Paris, London
	0005	BE. AL.	Teheran
	0005	OLYMPIC	Athens, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0005	BE. AL.	Brussels
	0005	ALITALIA	Rome
	2359	BE. AL.	Rome
APRIL 3	0005	BE. AL.	Johannesburg
April 3	0005	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Bangkok, Bangkok, Singapore, Djakarta
	0005	BE. AL.	Athens, Zurich, Brussels
	0005	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris
	0005	B.O.A.C.	Geneva, London
	0005	BE. AL.	Paris, London, New York
APRIL 4	0005	B.O.A.C.	Teheran
April 4	0005	BE. AL.	Rome, London
	0005	OLYMPIC	Athens, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	2000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
APRIL 5	0005	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Manila, Hong Kong, Tokyo
April 5	0005	PYRENAIR	Madrid, Zurich
	0005	BE. AL.	Athens, Zurich
	0005	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, Leopoldville, Johannesburg
	0005	B.O.A.	Athens, Rome, Brussels, London
	0005	BE. AL.	Brussels
	0005	B.O.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0005	K.L.M.	Athens, Amsterdam
	0005	B.O.A.C.	Athens, London
	0005	BE. AL.	Rome, London, New York
	0005	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	0005	BE. AL.	Rome, Paris
APRIL 6	0005	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
April 6	0005	OLYMPIC	Athens, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0005	B.O.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	0005	ALITALIA	Rome, Paris, London, New York
	0005	BE. AL.	Rome, Paris, London, New York

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Date	Ship	Company	To:
5/6	Tuesday	ZIM	Piraeus-Marseilles-Genoa-Naples-Leghorn-Marseilles-London-New York
5/6	Thursday	ZIM	Piraeus-Marseilles-Genoa-Naples-Leghorn-Marseilles-London-New York
7/6	Thursday	OLYMPIA	Piraeus-Marseilles-Genoa-Naples-Leghorn-Marseilles-London-New York

PELTOURS
TRAVEL • TOURS • INSURANCE • FREIGHT



FACTS...

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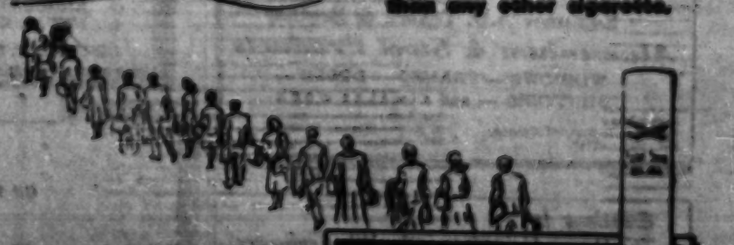

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CHARACTER OF A CAMPUS

By Abba El-Hanani

Newest buildings on the Hebrew University Campus at Givat Ram are the Law School (above) and the Mathematics Faculty (below). Photos by Oppenheimer

SHOULD a university campus constitute an architectural unity? If not homogeneous, should it at least have a common denominator? Should the architects invited to plan the individual buildings operate on the same architectural plane, or at least on related ones?

This is not an easy question. Theoretically the answer might appear to be in the affirmative, but in practice the coordination of the work of different architects presents several problems. If, for instance — as is being done with outstanding success at Rio de Janeiro — the participating architects give the joint project all their time, shelving all their private work and other commissions to devote themselves fully to it, the result can be expected to justify expectations.

But where this cannot be done, there are advantages to limiting coordination to technical matters and farming out the buildings to architects working entirely independently of each other, as has been done in this country. One of these is that this method gives various individuals the opportunity to demonstrate their capacities as well as to develop them.

A case in point is afforded by two of the recently completed buildings on the Hebrew University campus — the Law Faculty and the Mathematics Building.

Visitors to the campus are struck by the degree to which the various classroom buildings along the west row resemble each other, at least in the layman's eyes, although they were designed by different architects: the same simple cubes, the same continuous fenestration along the facade, similar blind and half-blind side walls, etc.

Fits Landscape

The law building, designed by Yosef Klarwein, fits well into this architectural landscape. Its finish, its facing and many other details attest to the fact that it cost relatively more than the other faculty buildings. This "expensiveness" stands out in yet another respect: this is the only building on the campus where the architect has obviously striven to achieve an expression of grandeur and sumptuousness, and succeeded. The two rows of heavy pillars that squat on both sides of the entrance way, the stressed and axial character of this path and the formal appearance of the entrance itself, so impressive and a bit "starched," make one wonder whether the planner was not haunted by recollection of the universities where he himself was once a student, in Germany perhaps, instead of evoking the much more informal spirit of our own campus. On the other hand, one must admit that the clean fenestration of the facades fits our landscape and our climate better than the distribution of the windows on other structures on the campus, such as the Administration Building. The stone facing is also handsome, the handsome perhaps, and the careful finish in planning and execution alike arouses admiration.

The Mathematics Building, on the other hand, does not fit into the general character of the campus. It represents an impertinent, apparently fully conscious, to offer an alternative to the accepted modernism of the other buildings: instead of stone facing, it is a stone structure; instead of the regular fenestration — a rhythm which, one must grant, is foreign both to stone as a building material and to the Jerusalem landscape — here we have an original and romantic rhythm, broken and abrupt.

While we are in full agreement and sympathy with any attempt to break out of the accepted mould of modernistic formulas, we must state that in this particular case the experiment is a failure, albeit a brilliant one. The north facade, with its narrow windows, looks strange and unappealing. On the other hand, the blind east wall with its courtyard gate is very handsome, although it somehow brings to mind an overgrown villa; and the proportions of the courtyard are very pleasing indeed.

Largely because it is built in a medium in which good craftsmen are growing rare — stone — the building also suffers from details that have not been satisfactorily worked out and from an unclean finish, at the corner edges for instance. The pointing is heavy, too.

It is no accident that these two buildings should concern us at the same time; they represent two very different and very instructive approaches to the direction in which Israel architecture should strike out. In both cases, however, the success or failure of the individual work is not necessarily an indication of the applicability, or lack of it, of the approach which it represents. The writer, for one, believes that the Mathematics Building, despite its failures, represents a useful and convincing demonstration of the road we may want to take if we should decide to leave the beaten path of "Architecture for All."

Ingathered Exiles (XIII)

By Maurice Carr

A LOST PARADISE

THERE is no letter-box in the small concrete block of flats where the Elfassis live. They get frightened when the postman makes one of his rare calls. The last time he banged at the door, he brought a note from the youth vocational training centre. Translated by a neighbour into Judeo-Arabic, the gist of it was that that good-for-nothing boy Saul was being thrown out of this school as well.

When Saul drifted home after dark and was asked to explain himself, he as usual silently sheltered his bowed head in the crook of his upraised arms. And his father Mordechai as usual meted out a shower of heavy-handed blows, accompanying each whack with the cry, "Rak oni!"

"*Rak oni* — just myself!" is one of the few Hebrew phrases Mordechai has picked up in the five years since the family came away from Morocco and settled in Beersheba. It is his way of denouncing the utter selfishness of his sons. His other pet exclamations are, "*Ani pool ge-shent* — I'm an ordinary labourer!" and "*BeYisrael ha-hol lo beseder* — in Israel everything's all wrong!"

The only relish Mordechai finds in life nowadays is in these lamentations, which bring back memories of his lost paradise. What a happy man he once was in his native Meknes. There, in the old mellah, he ran a grocery-store. With so many paupers swarming all around, he was a man to be looked up to. Not that it was easy to make ends meet. Having too many mouths to feed, he had sent off his three eldest boys — them in their early teens — to Israel, through the Youth Aliya organization.

His wife Rachel, though, went on having more and still more babies. She is a fine woman — a head taller than himself, massive, but still shapely — and, as the Moslems would say, a haren unto herself. Still in Morocco the cost of living was wonderfully low. Infants were far less bother, poultry and even red meat were incomparably cheaper there than they are here in Israel.

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HE had a bad premonition about Israel all along. Unnerved by the bombs which the Moroccan nationalists were throwing around, he registered for immigration, but backed out when the hour for departure came. Then again, when a Jewess next door had a leg blown away, he panicked, sold his shop, and let himself and the family be taken away to a Jewish Agency camp near Casablanca. After three months there, they were shipped to another camp near Marseilles. Mordechai wanted to stay in France for good, but not knowing the language he got nowhere with the French, and five months later, willy-nilly, he was on his way to Haifa and Beersheba.

At the end of the first year, which was spent in a wooden hut of a *ma'abara*, a temporary encampment, Mordechai invested what little capital he had in the purchase of half an apartment — the other half being occupied by old neighbours from Meknes. Everything here was abominably new and, as it were, naked. He was accustomed to piles upon piles of ancient crumbling walls, warm with hordes of familiar people who had enough self-respect to avoid unnecessary fatigue. Meknes was like a fascinating labyrinth in which everybody, even a blind beggar, knew his place and his way about.

Here in Beersheba, his home stood anywhere and nowhere, out in the open, in a garden-planted amid endless sands. There was no recognizable pattern to existence. His own three eldest sons, who had meanwhile been in a kibbutz and from there gone on into the army, were like strangers. There was no meekness in them towards their own father. They owed him everything — he had given them life — yet they repaid him nothing. The first-born, who had always been hard of hearing, died last summer after undergoing an ear operation. And Mordechai and Rachel visit his grave every Friday afternoon. But the other two, the living ones, who are still soldiering, seldom show up. And never have they sent their parents a single penny, not a *grush* out of their army pay. The only reminder of their presence is a khaki beret left behind when they came for the funeral of their brother and which the little ones fight over and wear in turn.

Rak oni! It is a case of everybody for himself in Israel where *hakol lo beseder*. Everything is out of joint. He, Mordechai, once a respectable shopkeeper, has here become a digger of holes in the ground for the foundations of buildings that are shooting up everywhere. With his sweat, Beersheba has grown from little better than a village into a far-flung, if still very much unfinished, city. He could spit when he hears people gloat over all this bewildering development of one big lump of concrete after another. It is all right for those other Jews, the smart Poles, the cunning Iraqis and even some cagy Moroccans, who have skills or, better still, protektsia, some magic influence. As for Mordechai, to eat, to drink, to pay the water and electricity bills, he has to slave away shovelling earth in the Promised Land.

There can be no slacking — he tried it, and was thrown out of one job after another. For the past three years he has not missed a day's back-breaking toil — he cannot afford to. Luckily for him, he is in the pink of health, except for the allergic rash which breaks out periodically on his arm. The rash is a sort of writing that says, "Mordechai, you have only one life and you are wasting it in toil and moil." His whole much-changed being keeps saying it, too. Thick-set, he has become sinewy; his humped nose has grown more prominent in his hardened, tanned face; while wrinkles radiate from his somewhat goggling eyes, as straight and as fierce as the rays from the Negev sun.

Sure, as he is always telling everybody, he would be a rich man by now if he had gone to a country like America where everybody rolls in money. But he is trapped. He cannot even go back to Morocco. "Me, an Israeli, the Arabs would do this to me," he says, pointing two fingers at his own head, pistol-fashion. He cannot even hope for anything from his children. The small ones just have to be fed, and when they get bigger, they will go off like the two who are in the army or, worse still, be useless wastrels like Saul.

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MORDECHAI wreaks all his pent-up fury on Saul, and the remorse he feels after every outburst only incenses him the more. It is a vicious circle; but it must be the lad's fault, there is something maddening about that youngster. Saul is pitifully frail, with a longish face that is handsome yet queer — excessively narrow it is, as if its sides had been sharply sliced away at birth — and its expression is always so blank, so absent. The only way to get some awareness, some response, out of him, is to knock him about.

That letter from the youth centre, of course, was the last straw. But after Mordechai had let fly, there was an unpleasant tingling in his hands. The next morning, he told Rachel to go and see the school principal and beg him, on her knees, to give Saul another chance.

The interview, almost speechless though it was, went off very well. Respectfully refusing the chair that was offered her, Rachel stood suckling her year-old daughter. The quivering white breast, contrasting vividly with the rest of her motionless self, shut from head to foot in black, appealed louder than words or tears. She was asked to sign a piece of paper, and she clumsily drew an "X", vouching for Saul's future good conduct.

Not that he had done anything heinous. At this centre, which catered for teen-age children of the more primitive, mainly oriental immigrants, there were some boys who already had a police record. Quite a few were unable yet to read or write. Saul was good at Hebrew composition, even if he was impossible at arithmetic, and he had never pilfered, or pestered the girls, or fled, or acted impudently. The trouble with him was that, in the locksmith's shop, he simply did nothing at all. Even during the community singing before meals, he could not be bothered to open his mouth. And his manner was so inveterately haunting that his classmates, not only the impressionable North African boys, but even the impassive Indians and the meek Persians, likewise took on unmanageable, surly airs. He was a definitely disturbing influence.

"With a devoted mother like that, he can't be hopeless, take him in hand," said the principal to one of the teachers who was particularly good at talking to the youngsters — not much older than they, he was, besides, of Algerian origin.

To coax some sense out of Saul was no easy thing. His reaction to all questions was to duck and mutter something unintelligible. His breathing came heavily, as if reluctantly, with a nasal sniff like a sob. Stooping, he would slouch off, dragging unwillingly his inwards-turned feet. At 16, a fantastic if slight touch of grey showed in his jet-black frizzy hair, where the long sideburns met the first downy sproutings of a beard.

His defiant gibberish, when pieced together, came to this: his father hated him, was for ever telling him to clear out of the house. Twice already he had left home, trying to join first one, then another kibbutz, but in both places after a while he was turned away as unsuitable.

The teacher said, sceptically, what he knew to be the right thing: "Really, your father loves you. Only, like most of us, he has a hard time earning a living, so he loses his temper."

The effect was surprising. Still sniffing, but suddenly alert, Saul objected: "My father hates Israel, too."

"That's silly," the teacher declared. "Whatever rubbish he may talk, nobody really hates his own country. And Israel is his as well as yours and mine."

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THEREAFTER they had an oblique understanding. Whenever Saul confided that really, his father loved him, it meant he had had another good hiding. Occasionally he murmured that his father had been "talking more rubbish."

A little less taciturn than before, Saul began to romanticize about the splendours of the family's past in Meknes. His memories of the place had quite faded away. The one thing that stuck in his mind was the religious school where he and other boys would sit chanting all day in a dark, airless room, and now and then he would be strapped to a table to be spanked. But he built himself up an imaginary Meknes — it resembled Beersheba, but was full of benign fathers behind counters stocked ceiling-high with groceries.

Transferred recently from the locksmith's shop to the gardens and orchards, Saul now works listlessly, but sufficiently to earn a token monthly wage of 20 pounds. Scrupulously, he brings the money home and then, behind Mordechai's back, has it restored to him by his mother. He has bought himself a pair of tight blue jeans and a gaudy check-shirt. Every afternoon he goes to the public library, where he races through adventure tales. Love stories bore him. Every night he drops into a cinema, sometimes seeing the same film several times over.

He has taken it into his head to become an actor. The other day, when the school put on a Purim show, he took the lead as the bandit chieftain and carried it off with demoniac verve, strutting about in a commanding posture, declaiming loud and clear.

"You're going to be a proper actor!" the boys and girls yelled at him when he came off the stage.

With a sniff and lowered head, he mumbled, "I'd like to, but I won't. Anyway, I don't want to be a pool-sheikh, an ordinary labourer."

Fists thrust into the front-pockets of his blue-jeans, he shuffles away aimlessly through the Beersheba sands, his thick lips pursed, his dark eyes downcast sightlessly. He fails to notice the doll-like shop-girl at the photographer's, who always stands flirting from the doorway with every passing male. One day, soon, he will see her. Then he will be a man — and anything may happen to him. He may marry and rear a family. Or he may start frequenting one of those cafes where pimps hang out. Or, after his national service, he may try to become a policeman. Or he may go to Tel Aviv and hover around stage-doors. He may even follow the trade he is now being taught, and plant fruit trees.

Saul is like a young tree himself. Only there is no knowing as yet what fruit he will bear.

THE SCOPUS PURCHASE

How Hebrew University Site Was Bought in World War I

By Samuel Tolkowsky

ON March 12, 1914, Dr. Arthur Ruppin bought, in his own name but on behalf of the World Zionist Organization, the villa on Mount Scopus owned by the late Sir John Gray Hill, for the price of £2,500 (£6,500 for the land and £18,000 for the house); £1,100 had been paid on signing the contract, the balance of £20,400 to be settled within two years, failing which the purchase was to be considered as cancelled, and the £1,100 forfeited. The site was to be that of the projected Hebrew University, which this week is marking its 35th anniversary.

Owing to the War, which broke out early in August, 1914, the World Zionist Organization found itself unable to pay the £20,400. However, the new owner, Sir Norman Hill — nephew and sole heir of Sir John Gray Hill who had died some time before — gave his consent to a further delay of two years against payment of £1,000, which Dr. Weizmann was enabled to make through the generosity of a friend of the Zionist cause. But when in December 1917 the owner insisted that the balance of the purchase price be paid over at the appointed time, Dr. Weizmann was unable to find the money.

Critical Situation

The situation was critical. I then asked Dr. Weizmann to leave the matter in my hands for a few days, so as to communicate with my father-in-law, Isaac L. Goldberg, then still in Russia. Mr. Goldberg had in the past shown an almost passionate interest in the idea of a Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and my wife and I somehow felt that he would not refuse to help. Dr. Weizmann agreed, and on December 14, 1917, I cabled details to Russia. Mr. Goldberg replied three days later that he was interested, but requested more detailed information.

But in the meantime a new difficulty had arisen, the owner now insisting on an immediate further payment of £4,500, failing which the contract would be considered null and void. With no prospects before the leadership of finding such a sum, my wife and I agreed to advance it on Dr. Weizmann's and Mr. Sokolow's promise of a refund in case Mr. Goldberg did not approve of the purchase. Whereupon I sent off the following cable on January 10, 1918, over the joint signatures of Dr. Weizmann and myself:

> Wire urgent whether ambition purchase land and house for University together eighteen-thousand Sterling. If this sum appears to you too high, Organization will arrange with you later but presently for political reasons important conclude purchase immediately. Weizmann Tolkowsky.

Mr. Goldberg having been away from his Moscow home for a week or so, his reply reached us only on January 30; it read:

> I authorize you at your discretion to effect purchase.

The contract was signed on January 31, 1918, I figuring as the buyer, and Sir Norman Hill gave Dr. Weizmann, who had meanwhile left for Palestine as head of the "Palestine Zionist Commission," a power-of-attorney for the transfer of the property.

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Case of the Hesitant Cartels

New Law Secures Public Control of "Restrictive Agreements"

By a Special Correspondent

IN one of the more provocative passages of his budget speech for 1959-60, the Minister of Commerce and Industry said:

"In a viewed market the problem is the consumer's but this is true only where the channels of interchange between consumer and producer are not blocked by preventive arrangements.

"It has been said that the main issue in the home market in the next few years will be this meeting of producer and consumer, and in order to let it come about we have decided to challenge one of the obstacles in its way and to put into practice the Cartels and Monopolies Act.

"It is not a law 'against' cartels and monopolies. The Act requires registration of agreements and their examination ... by a Public Board.

"Possibly the examination will show that most of the existing restrictive arrangements may well be to the economy and that most of the monopolies do not unduly exploit their favoured position. Moreover, indeed, we ourselves have been the instigators of many agreements — and we shall establish more, I think — with the object of opening new lines of exports or to improve existing ones. But competition is supposed to be healthy and I, personal Super standing can do no harm..."

Israel Law

THE Israel Law of Restrictive Trade Practices, which went into effect at the end of January, 1959, leans heavily on European precedents (Great Britain, Germany) but has certain distinctive features of its own. Here — as in other countries — it calls for a public board's registering and reviewing a wide range of agreements and arrangements in industry and commerce that many of those who are concerned may not consider "restrictive" in the normal sense. In other words, the official definition of a "restrictive arrangement" is much wider than the popular meaning of a "cartel."

The Israel law, like many others, does not outlaw combinations of this kind as such but subjects them to public control. The fact that legislation has been found necessary, however, might indicate that restrictive agreements are considered potentially dangerous. Thus, when the Cartel Act was passed in England in 1956, the Federation of British Industries warned its members that "for the first time Parliament has expressed through this measure a general disapproval of restrictive practices on the management side of industry and commerce.... The effect of the Act in practice will be that restrictive agreements will be ... stopped one by one unless ... those who operate them can establish a case for exceptional treatment..."

In Israel, of course, the trend is in the opposite direction: government bodies are trying to spread the gospel of marketing arrangements and no cartel is frowned upon *a priori*; most are seen as potentially beneficial. Be it as it may, wrote the Economic Adviser of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry — "the cartel as such is not always good or bad — it is neutral. It may do positive and negative acts. ... The Israel Law... based on recent developments in economic science which no longer holds the 19th century notions regarding competition as black or white. Economic theory nowadays holds that there are circumstances and developments in which agreements or arrangements are to the economy and in restrictive agreements."

The first duties are to whether an agreement is beneficial or harmful will be, of course, with the Board and not with the Ministry. But whatever the line of approach, industrial and commercial efficiency and the economic well-being of the country are the goal of this type of legislation.

What Has to Be Registered

Our own version of the law, the Business Restrictions Act, 1959, covers both restrictive arrangements and monopolies. An arrangement may be any form of business understanding, whether expressed or implied, that the parties involved will act or refrain from acting in certain ways. It may concern prices, profits, conditions and ways of carrying on business and specify the persons or territories with or for whom business may be done.

The law does not apply to arrangements based on other laws or concerning the use of patents, trademarks or copyrights; nor does it relate to labour agreements with trade unions. Agreements made by agricultural producers and marketing organizations are also outside the scope of the law, at least until the produce undergoes industrial processing (although agricultural produce is not excluded from the provisions concerning monopolies). Neither does the law concern itself with arrangements between companies and their subsidiaries or between a supplier and his agent.

The act is very complex, and problems of definition and interpretation will abound. Any opinion expressed so far by officials of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry or by legal advisers as to whether a particular arrangement comes under the provision of the law is preliminary and subject to the decision of the Public Board or by the Courts. But it seems certain that the law will be interpreted to include agreements limiting production, dividing markets, fixing resale prices in an organized manner, attaching conditions to production or sale or providing for the organized submission of tenders or the joint purchase of raw materials or their distribution under certain conditions, as well as to instructions issued by trade associations as regards prices, trading conditions, etc.

It should be particularly noted that paragraph 12 of the Act considers as "a party to a restrictive arrangement" "*anyone having an interest in the arrangement and consented to it tacitly*" and also "anybody responsible for an action in accordance with it." This wording makes it seem evident that the Act covers any agreements such as those that concern "Resale Price Maintenance," i.e. instructions given by a producer to a retailer that he should sell it to the consumer at a certain price. Under the British Act, agreements between manufacturers and their dealers as to the latter's resale price are at present not registrable — although strong arguments are being cited to make them subject to the law.

In his budget speech, the Minister of Commerce and Industry also said: "... all conditions for a free market exist and we have abolished control — but let the Trade Union and public control, but this has not sanction to any law and without public prosecution. And of course we want to go on flexibility and normalizing the economy and free it gradually from all remaining fetters, we are bound to combat detrimental practices as they occur.

"Incorporated I should call that of all of the steps of our economic development, any attempt to prevent a reduction of prices — Could the Restrictive Practices Act become a guarantor of reduced prices?..."

The issue for the Board to decide is whether or not the restrictive practices in question are contrary to the public interest. Preventing a reduction in prices by members would indeed in most cases be a negative criterion. The same could be said of impeding exports by limiting production, interfering in competition as to the quality of goods and the variety of choice, or upholding high prices without corresponding benefits to the consumer or to the economy as a whole. But the law does not so much specify negative criteria as it is explicit with regard to the positive ones that the Board will take into account.

Six specific circumstances are described in the Act as good grounds for authorizing the agreement:

- Securing the expert knowledge required in using a particular commodity or service (such as complicated home appliances);
- granting the public an advantage which would not be obtainable unless the arrangement was made (e.g. joint quality or market research);
- guarding members against outside interference in competition;
- enabling the parties to the agreement to obtain goods or services under reasonable conditions, from a person controlling the market;
- safeguarding the existence of a whole trade branch that is valuable to the economy; and
- ensuring increased efficiency in production or a reduction in prices.

But the Board is not limited to these considerations and will certainly take into account whether the arrangement may bring about improved marketing, increased export (provided they are profitable to the country), specialization with a view to reduced costs, and efficient joint exploitation of means of production and economic resources.

Temporary Permits

There are widely varying estimates — ranging from several hundred to a few thousand — as to the number of business agreements in force in this country and it is rather surprising that only about 50 have so far applied for registration. Yet although the provisions of the Act are open to interpretation, the heavy penalties awaiting transgressors ought to indice any party that is in doubt not to take chances.

The procedure to be followed is to submit to the Commissioner of Business Restrictions an application for inclusion in the Register and apply to the Control Board for adjudication. The parties to the agreement will then apply to the Chairman of the Board for a temporary permit. They will, however, have to obtain for that purpose the Commissioner's certificate affirming that the restrictive arrangement has been made on the recommendation of the appropriate administrative authority or expressing his conviction that the arrangement may bring about more efficient production or reduced prices, or will ensure fair and stable prices, or secure the continued existence of a trade branch which is valuable to the economy.

Since it is not to be expected that the Control Board will meet very frequently, in most cases it is the Commissioner who will be the temporary adjudicator. His authority ceases at the point at which the matter is referred by the Commissioner to the Board for its decision. Previously, however, he can, if he considers it necessary, suspend the operation of the agreement for a limited period. In cases of urgency, he can grant a temporary permit. Before doing so, however, he must hear the views of the parties concerned. He may also, if he considers it necessary, hear the views of any other person. In any case, he must take into consideration any representations or views of the parties concerned. He may grant the permit subject to such conditions as he thinks fit.

Unless the Board approves a request for secrecy, every arrangement will be made public and the relevant documents filed for inspection at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Jerusalem. Any person who may feel affected by a business restriction may peruse the record and file an objection. He shall be entitled to present his arguments before the Control Board. Even after a decision has been made by the Board, those affected may request that the case be reopened.

The agreements registered so far spread over the whole range of the economy. More than a third belong to the "food, drinks and tobacco" group; about a tenth each to the production and marketing of chemicals, building materials, textiles and metal-products; and a smaller number to the printing line, the wood and paper branch and various services.

The Commissioner has already signified his provisional approval of one-half of the agreements, and in 12 cases at least the Chairman of the Control Board has issued an order granting a temporary permit.

In no case so far has a final negative decision been taken, but it is understood that several agreements will at the most be given enough time to dissolve in an orderly manner.

Stocks and Commodities

Ordinary Shares Continue Firm

THE trend in the Ordinary Share section remains steady, with a firm tone in almost all quarters. The elevation in however, slower than in previous weeks, with turnover active in many sections. It appears that the interest of investors continues to be concentrated around the medium and only in a few cases did profit-taking influence prices. Bank Leumi shares gained over 30 points on the Other Hapoalim, Hapoalim, Bank Leumi Investment advanced by some 8 points, Africa Palestine by some 6, Ata, Kimberosk by 7 points, Palestine Cold Storage 8, Delek by 4 and Mizrahi by 2 points. Israel Land Development new shares were quoted during the week between 162 and 168, an advance by some 6-7 points in comparison with the price reported last week. On the other hand, General Mortgage Bank Ordinary shares, Mitrom Investment, Tivon and Assia were all slightly lower.

On Wednesday, with the news of the "Histadrut 25" all strike, active trading was reported in Lapidot Israel Oil Prospectors which advanced from IL8 to around IL9 per share. On the official list Jordan Exploration, which holds a considerable parcel of the Lapidot I.O.P. shares, advanced by only 4 points. It appears that at their present level these shares do not fully represent the recent advance in the Lapidot shares.

On the other hand, the dollar-listed section remains idle, some of these bonds reached their lowest levels for some time and even small offers cause rather heavy price falls. Turnover remained generally restricted.

New York Hesitant

A STATEMENT by the New York Stock Exchange Chairman proposing the reduction of margin requirements from 90% to 50% for stock purchases, as well as good company reports, helped the market to climb steadily at the beginning of the week, but many quickly the very promising 1st publication of first quarter reports began appearing in new investments. Profit-taking later prevailed and business was quiet. Dow Jones averages for 30 industrials and 20 March 31 61.91 as compared with 62.56 a week earlier.

London Irregular

WHILE industrials were generally quiet and irregular under the influence of the approaching budget, South African Mining shares fell sharply following the riots in the all shared markets but Shell Transport went ahead on dividend news while Rest shares were dull. Reuters daily index for giltedged was 79.3 on March 30, practically unchanged. Industrials 205.5 as against 205.4 a week earlier and Kaffirs 72.7 as against 73.1.

By arrangement with the I.L. Financial Times Ltd.

Egged to Help Build Hadera City Hall

HADERA. — The construction of a central bus terminal here will help finance the new City Hall, it was learned here.

On Tuesday, the Town Council approved the building of a terminal to serve Sharmaria and the northern end of Emek Hefer. The IL80,000 paid by Egged for the 13-dunam plot, together with the sale of the two municipal buildings, is expected to bring in IL270,000 of the IL800,000 sum needed for the City Hall. The rest is to be raised by loans and credit.

IL100 FINE FOR ILLEGAL HIRING

NAHARIYA. — A IL100 fine, or 20 days in jail, has been imposed by the Magistrate's Court here on a building contractor from Kiryat Amal, Mr. E. Shental, who last month employed five Arab workers who were not sent through the Labour Exchange — a violation of the Employment Service Law.

Arava Power Station

Part of the hydro-electric works now under construction at Arava, 30 k. Financed by the United Nations.

Economic News from Abroad

Canada to Discourage Foreign Investments

● Concern is growing in Canada about the deteriorating balance of payments on current account, although the deficit is offset for the time being by the heavy inflow of foreign investments. In 1959 the deficit on current accounts reached $1,400m., i.e. 13 per cent of all Canada's foreign expenditure. Only Swiss, of it, continued from an excess of merchandise imports over exports, even though this is twice the 1958 figure. Most of the deficit resulted from "invisible" payments for services, and 60 per cent of this amount represented interest, dividends, royalties etc. related to foreign investments.

Earlier hopes that these investments would bring about increased export so as to earn more foreign currency and pay for themselves have now faded, and financial leaders admit that the inflow of foreign capital should be slowed down to prevent further harm to the national economy. The deficit on "invisibles" is already twice the 1956 amount, and as each year's deficit has been covered by borrowing, service on the new debt tends to worsen the situation.

Observers expect Canada's new budget, which will be tabled in the second part of April, to provide for some changes in taxation intended to reduce the volume of new investments and to check borrowing abroad, while home savings are likely to be encouraged, presumably by shifting part of the tax burden from income tax to consumption taxes. The government's objective is said to be lowering the exchange rate of the Canadian dollar (which is not pegged to other currencies) by about five per cent, in order to give a new fillip to exports, even though this would encourage foreign investors as well.

Florida's Castles in the Mud

● While the Wall Street market has been sagging of late, speculation is still flourishing in real properties in Florida. Land prices in favoured localities have soared to $10,000 an acre (about four dunams), but the biggest turnover is at sites intended for future development, often situated in swamps that must be cleared of vegetation and reclaimed at costs of up to $1,000 per acre. Such plots are sold for $10 down and $10 a month, at prices averaging $1,000 but sometimes rising to several times as much.

The boom, based on the expectation that Florida's climate will continue to help it develop as America's region of recreation and retirement, is backed by powerful big-business interests which include Louis E. Wolfson, Winthrop Rockefeller and Daniel K. Ludwig the super-tanker king. Doubters have, however, pointed out that building sites at hand are already enough to meet all foreseeable construction needs during the next 20 years, and that, should development proceed at a much quicker pace, building and other costs would be inflated enough to stifle it.

Russia Leading in Nuclear Technology

● The nuclear cooperation agreement between the U.S. and Euratom, which provides for a 1,000m.W. power development programme and a $135m. five-year joint research programme, is now considered virtually obsolescent. Only one American reactor has been sold so far (to Italy) and the research budget has been slashed to the plan already committed by the American Government. The overt cause of this estrangement has been differences in interpreting the agreement's clauses, but the real reason is the relatively high cost of nuclear power which has induced Euratom to reduce the original development programme, and second thoughts concerning America's technical lead in this field. E. Hirsch, the president of the Euratom Commission, has already stated that the U.S. is being rapidly overtaken by the Russians in point of nuclear technique.

LAFTA to Grow

● Due to the last-minute adhesion of Mexico, the Latin American Free Trade Area (LAFTA), created in Montevideo in February, may gain greater stature than was originally expected, for the group is now clearly dominated by relatively industrialized countries (Argentina, Brazil and Mexico) which are eager to develop production for the whole of the joint market, while Bolivia, which was from the onset wary lest free trade hurt her infant industries, has eventually dropped out. The other members of the group are Peru, Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay. The proposal to make the respective currencies mutually convertible has been rejected for the time being, but a system of reciprocal credits is to be worked out in order to increase the rather light flow of trade between the member countries.

Patagonia's Plans

● Argentina's southernmost province, Patagonia, hitherto lagging in development, will be transformed shortly due to the rush of industrial investments attracted by the big tax incentives and the promise of government aid in basic development expenses. Manufacturing projects to be put up there by American firms alone already exceed $300m. One major project is a petrochemical plant with a capacity of 30,000 tons of butadiene and 40,000 tons of synthetic rubber — enough to meet all Argentina's requirements and eventually those of Uruguay — that would process the waste gases of the Patagonian oil field. It would cost ca. $60m. Another project is a steel plant based on the huge Sierra Grande iron ore deposits, though special facilities will have to be provided for exploiting this phosphorus-content ore. The establishment of an aluminium reducing plant that would use Patagonia's bauxite deposits is also being studied by Kaiser Aluminium. As a matter of fact, another huge American petrochemical plant — to cost $46m.—is to be erected in the Santa Fe province, based on Argentina's northern oil field.

Efficiency—From the Top Down

By J. BOTAN

IN the past few years efficiency and productivity have become familiar words to the newspaper reader. At first, they were taken to refer only to industry, but lately there has been a growing awareness of the need to apply them to public administration. Yet the measures proposed are too general — cutting down services, dismissing redundant employees. They also invariably run into opposition either from the public or from the trade unions. On the other hand, efficiency experts who have tried to overhaul the administrative machinery often draw blanks.

As a matter of fact introducing efficiency in public administration differs in many ways from advancing industrial efficiency. The latter strives to raise the production potential of machines and workers, while in management no such norms are possible. Streamlining administration does not mean cutting down the number of required processes. Rather the aim is to stimulate greater activity, to probe what a given unit should do to achieve its stated objective. To that end some branching out often becomes necessary in some cases. On the other hand, the reverse may be true: it may be found that some unit is performing duties which do not fall within its province, or are altogether superfluous. At all times the public aspect of administration should be borne in mind, which means that due consideration must be paid to economical use of funds, to whether the public is getting the best possible service to which it is entitled.

Adverse psychological factors must be taken into consideration in public administration to a much greater extent than in industry. Among them are outmoded habits, human relations, conflicts of authority, composition of staff, and the like. Coping with them all calls for a wide knowledge of the techniques and problems of administration, work methods, economics and other social sciences in addition to production engineering, time-study, costing, norms and premia, follow-up control and similar subjects.

For a variety of reasons the whole problem is even more acute in Israel. Employees hail from different countries, have different backgrounds, concepts and habits. In some instances, employees of 20 to 30 years' standing have not caught up with present-day developments. A person's abilities do not always determine his place of work; it is time and circumstances that have put him in his job. Moreover, social considerations prevail to a much greater extent in Israel than in other countries. Authority is not always clearly defined; nor is the executive stage of projects and proposals readily apparent.

One of the chief causes for this state of affairs lies in the hasty establishment of the State of Israel. Special circumstances led to particular ways of doing things and to ramified organizations (for example, the Rationing Authority at the Ministry of Commerce and Industry; the Immigrant Absorption Department of the Jewish Agency) which have impressed their stamp on other departments as well.

List of Ills

It must also be regretfully stated that both morale and psychology have greatly suffered in the intervening years, although the blame does not lie only with the personnel. In many cases, the civil service has more excellent public servants than it has directing staff. And in the absence of suitable direction from the top, apathy, complacency, and a "could-not-care-less" attitude have become prevalent. We have become familiar with the problem of the very busy directors who have not taken the trouble to define clearly the authority and competence of those who come under their jurisdiction, or to bring into play their natural devotion to their job and their pride in it. Initiative is stifled, and no care is taken to provide adequate technical services such as archives, typing, and secretarial duties, upon which, after all, the proper functioning of any office rests.

Efficient public administration means saving public funds. And it makes little difference whether money is wasted at the top by undue use of office transport or at the bottom through careless and inept typing. Saving should be uniform throughout all echelons. Habits of waste, wherever they originate, have a way of spreading like wildfire.

Extremism tends to be one of our greater failings. This may also be observed in the field of efficiency. Until 1951 nothing at all had been done in this domain by the civil service and other public bodies. Improvisation was the rule. In many instances neither work methods nor payrolls corresponded to the actual duties to be performed. Gradually an awakening took place, but the reversal was as extreme as the apathy had been. Overnight, directors and departmental heads who knew little about office management set themselves up as efficiency experts. Scores of foreign experts were invited to give their opinion, without intimate knowledge of the country, its people, language, psychology, etc. Scores of reports and recommendations were drafted, only to be shelved.

Then there is the personal element. Directors of institutions, heads of departments, etc., while agreeing wholeheartedly to efficiency in principle, often lack the moral stamina to carry it through. They will be loath to part with personal secretaries — whether needed or not — or to curtail their use of office cars. And when a meeting is arranged for a certain day of the week in Jerusalem, attempts to arrange joint transportation for all those who come from out of town have failed.

Transportation is but one of the points of glaring waste which cannot but have a demoralizing effect on the lower echelons as well.

The same holds for inter-urban telephone calls and other "minor details" which in the long run take a considerable slice out of the taxpayer's money.

There is hardly a public organization where the efficiency expert is not repeatedly asked by the "smaller fry" why he is concentrating on them when so much wastefulness is rampant among the higher ranks.

Plywood Producers in Search Of Wood for Exports

Jerusalem Post Reporter

CONTRARY to misgivings expressed early in 1959, Israel's plywood exports last year reached a considerably higher level than in 1958. This was due to America's recovery from its recession and to the renewed building activity in Great Britain which accounts for most of our sales.

Total exports last year were $3.59m., as compared with $2.77m. in 1958 and only $1.61m. in 1956. This year a further increase is expected.

Of particular importance is the fact that Israel plywood has won new markets against stiff competition. While sales to Britain advanced from $1.97m. to $2.4 m., or by 20 per cent, sales to the U.S. soared by 150% from $148,000 to $370,000, to Canada by 50% from $92,000 to $138,000, to Peru by 200% from $22,000 to $65,000, and Ghana took up goods in the amount of $22,000. Though sales to Cuba — due to the disturbed business situation there — Gibraltar and Sweden dropped, this was more than offset by gains in other places.

Foreign markets now take up 60 per cent of Israel's production, and this is certain to increase when the country's fourth plywood factory, in Ashkelon, starts production shortly. Moreover, the existing plants are increasing their production capacity, and already in 1960 export is expected to take up 65 per cent of the total increased output, in the value of an additional $1m. The added value has been computed at 25 per cent.

The plywood factories are also expanding production of sidelines. Thus, the Ta'al plant at Mishmarot is producing 5.5m. Bryce boxes for fruit, and is about to put out Bruce-type containers for liquids. Chipboard — for which waste wood is used — is also produced, and export has been started on a small scale. Locally produced formica has also been put on the market.

The industry's main difficulty is no longer marketing but the growing shortage of raw materials. This is due to the ever-increasing world demand for Gabun's okoume timber and Ghana's mahogany, which are the main sources of Israel's plywood.

Efforts are being made, however, to get suitable timber from other sources and contact has been established with the Philippines and Borneo. The success of these plans depend on regular shipping contact with that part of the world.

THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, April 1, 1960

THIS budget debate has now lasted the Minister of Finance, with an opportunity to review the ANACHRONISTIC system of DEVELOPMENT made by the State FUND controlled [illegible] since adopted to the [illegible] way of Development. The picture that emerges is a rather depressing one.

The subject of the economic and financial committees (including the ministry transport and agriculture) [illegible] increased by 25 per cent in the year ending in March, and a further similar increase is envisaged for the next twelve months. At the same time, exports (which already developed (30 per cent) are to be doubled this year to rise by 40 per cent over the 1959/60 level. The Industry Encouragement Corporation is also gathering momentum and increased at the rate of about 20 per cent each year.

This rapid expansion has, of course, brought about considerable improvement in the cost economics of the companies. Gross profit has risen by 30 per cent, and will continue to rise (though at a slower pace) as a result of the growth assured for the immediate future.

The net profit of the mining companies has risen to IL4.7m., and is expected to soar to IL6m. in 1960/61. The P.E.C. expects to end this year with a net profit of IL4.6m., as compared with IL3.5m. in 1959/60 (though here considerable depreciation arrears have not yet been taken into account).

To be sure, these profits are modest relative to the capital invested — IL250m. In all the enterprises concerned — but one cannot fail to note the improvement over years of continuous large deficits, when the investments were commonly considered as — at best partly — lost. Moreover, the situation may be expected to continue to improve. This is partly because of the rise which is bound to come in the ratio of output to invested capital — because part of the assets is not yet exploited to full capacity — and partly due to the increased experience which must lead to more efficient operation.

In all the companies output per worker has been rising sharply (an average of 17 per cent last year). The advances in industrial engineering have even, in several instances, earned recognition and royalties abroad.

Last, but not least, things have improved on the managerial level.

Naturally, there are great differences between the various companies. But the overall picture is decidedly encouraging, and we may be approaching the time when the State industries will be useful enterprises not only for the sake of development, creating employment, etc., but also according to simple business principles.

Mr. Bentov naturally stresses the need for more money to continue to develop these industries, and he is understandably disappointed with the funds allocated to them in the new budget, which fall far below the needs of some ambitious plans. It is difficult, however, to understand his announcement that a holding company is to be set up which will centralize the depreciation and profit balances of the various mining enterprises in order to channel them to new investments.

Though the mobilization of additional private capital is included in the plan, it is admittedly of secondary importance, for it would achieve no substantial spread of risk. Indeed, it is based on the idea of a huge "revolving fund" of some IL250m., which would be autonomous and used exclusively to develop mining enterprises and, perhaps, some other pet projects of the Development Ministry.

Such an insulation of an industrial sector — however well meant it may be — runs counter to the basic principles of modern accountancy and economic management. It is only two years since a similar "pool" of the State's transport services was dismembered in order to improve the individual responsibility of the respective services and economic experts all agree that stricter screening of investment projects is one of the main preconditions for our financial solidity.

Mr. Bentov's idea of a revolving fund for development purposes should therefore be rejected as obsolete.

REYNOLDS TOBACCO SALES HIT NEW HIGHS

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company established new records for the tobacco industry in 1959, with sales topping the billion-dollar mark for the third straight year.

"Operating gains were far ahead of any previous year in the company's history," the report said. "The percentage of increase was considerably greater than the sales gain over 1957, and exceeded the gain for the industry as a whole."

CAMEL, continuing its position as the largest-selling cigarette in the country, during 1959 showed increased in 1958 contrary to the trend to ruggedness of this type. WINSTON, the largest-selling filter-tip cigarette, widened its margin of leadership in this field and is now believed to be the third-ranking brand in the country. SALEM, the country's leading menthol-flavored cigarette, had a larger increase in volume than in any year since its introduction in 1956. The company reported that over-the-counter sales of its brands now represent about 8 per cent of the total market.

(AP-DJ)

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Requirements Stiff For Biram Military College

By YAACOV ARBOV
Jerusalem Post Reporter

INTEGRITY, loyalty, responsibility, initiative — these are some of the "subjects" for which the 80 pupils get marks at the Aaron Biram Military College, which comprises a wing of the Reali School on Mt. Carmel. For its three-year course leading up to matriculation, the 15-year-olds must bring not only the intellectual equipment of five years of secondary schooling, but also the makings of an "officer physique and personality" to pass the test for admission.

The eight-year-old Biram College is an incubator training candidates for the Armed Services' officers corps, and it accepts only the best. Out of every three applicants that year one was admitted. Even only one out of four will make the grade. In the first year, one-fifth fall in the rapid pace of the Reali School (where they learn with the "civilian" pupils) or are dropped because they cannot live up to the school's discipline.

The school's commander is Egoz-Alef Gavish, a young, tough and friendly officer and sensitive pedagogue. He regrets that most secondary schools lag behind the Reali School standards "in the equivalent of one year" and that not in all of them are the teachers what they should be. He considers this a grave handicap for our future manpower.

Last year, the entrants had to sign on for five years' service in the Regular Army after completing their 30 months' compulsory service. The reason is that the public pays no less than IL4,500 for each pupil at Biram College, not counting the tuition fee charged to his parents. The annual fee for board and lodging is only IL600. The Reali School costs another IL350. But if a pupil has the right stuff in him, he will be admitted even if his parents are needy. Scholarships are numerous and work out at an average of IL200 per pupil.

Most from City

Most of the boys come from the cities. A few from moshavim, hardly any from the kibbutzim. The latter cannot afford to spare a growing boy for 7½ years. Out of the present 90, 11 are from Oriental communities. When the number of applicants grows large enough, the school will be doubled in size. Whether the graduates of the college ultimately remain in the army or not, they will be the commanders of tomorrow in the military, economic and administrative front lines.

Cadets at the Biram Military College returning from training.

Defence Forces Operate Own Vocational Schools

By PAUL ROSEN
Post Military Correspondent

EVERY time-eager or one of Israel's para-military vocational schools is the most certain that his two-and-a-half years of compulsory military service will not be spent away from his profession. For these 16- and 17-year-olds, military service is normally a continuation of study and work in their profession.

The Defence Ministry runs five vocational schools of its own — the Air Force Technical School in Haifa and the Technical Boarding School of the Ordnance Corps — and in addition his own interest in some civilian vocational schools.

The eight-year-old Air Force Technical School turns out ground crews. It is the only school in Israel in which a boy learns how to handle a jet plane engine. He is also given courses in electronics specific to Air Force or Signals Corps needs, and gets a good basic knowledge of servo-control mechanics.

The School curriculum offers intensive courses for boys, previous schooling of nine to ten years being a prerequisite. More than 1,500 boys apply every year, although only a much smaller number can be accommodated in aeronautical mechanics and in electronics. Each boy undergoes aptitude tests, I.Q. and health examination. Many of those accepted are from new immigrant settlements, and some of them show great technical aptitude. The Defence Ministry offers financial assistance for boys in need, but otherwise the all-inclusive cost for the year's course (board, uniforms, textbooks, etc.) is IL-350. The boys wear uniform at school and live under military-style discipline.

Many IAF school graduates have been snapped up by the Regular Army, Bedek and El Al for well-paid jobs.

Ordnance School

THE Ordnance Corps school is in many respects similar to its air force counterpart. Here, the courses are for one year, the emphasis being on training mechanics and electricians specifically for army purposes. The inclusive fee here is also IL350.

This school is only two years old. For acceptance, boys must have completed eight to nine years' previous schooling and pass aptitude tests.

The Defence Ministry runs these schools for specifically military technicians, while youth taking four years' schooling in an ORT, Amal or Municipal trade school gains a much broader basic technical education. The Defence Ministry takes direct interest in civilian trade schools, as the army requires more electricians and instrument experts than it can train itself. It also gives these schools financial aid, an instruction programmes in certain courses, equipment and often instructors.

The Navy takes its technically trained recruits from maritime courses at Mikhmoret and gives them further specific training.

Acre Naval Academy To Maintain High Standard

By S. YEKUTIELI

IN the wake of the changes due to be introduced at the Naval Academy at Acre, the registration of new students has commenced rather late, in comparison with previous years. In reality, the Board of Directors of the Institution found it necessary to implement changes in order to train a greater number of students to meet the needs of both the growing Merchant Marine and the Navy.

In previous years a student who did not obtain full passing grades could not graduate. As of this year, however, such a student will be entitled to a diploma and will be permitted to enter the Merchant Marine with the lowest officer rank. This is after four years of study, as was customary until now. Further, those who do not obtain an ordinary diploma, will be drafted for compulsory military service in the navy, and will have an opportunity for advancement if they pass additional examinations.

Exams Later

It is clear that for those future officers who did not graduate outstandingly it will be easier to pass examinations later for the rank of captain or engineer, as they will have already studied much of the material. Nevertheless, the policy of the school with regard to failures remains unchanged, in order not to lower the academic standard. Cadets unable to meet these standards will be dismissed.

Although registration is now in full swing, the new curriculum has not yet been published. It is known, however, that compositionly few changes will be made. Several hours are to be deducted from a number of courses and added to the time allotted to the preparation of lessons, which until now was very limited. The final curriculum will be approved only at the end of the present academic year, by both the new principal of the academy and former commander of the Navy Alef S. Tzahrai and the teaching staff, as well as by the board of directors headed by the dean of the Technion, Rav-Alef Ya'akov Dori.

Present courses in the higher classes show the aim of the school, which is not only to prepare students for the navy but also for auxiliary vocations such as engineering, inspection, insurance and ships supply, etc. Due to the fact that boys between the ages of 16-18 visualize the vastness and the adventure of the world before them rather than the responsibility and the studies, there is also an explanation for the particular discipline at the school. Here the student must face and take into consideration a world previously unknown to him: separation from his home during a greater part of the year, strict discipline, with a special effort to be made not only in general studies but also in sport, physical training and in particular, as well as in specific naval and military subjects.

Enrolment at Agricultural Schools to Increase This Year

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ENROLMENT at the five different types of agricultural schools in Israel is expected to increase by 37 per cent this fall, from 34,800 today to 21,665. The increase will be more or less equally distributed.

Today, two types of schools account for more than two-thirds of all the students. The largest number — 7,800 — attend the country's 39 agricultural high schools, most of which are well known, like Mikve Yisrael (now celebrating its 90th year), Ayanot, Ben Shemen, Kadoorie and Nahalal. Another 6,000 attend 84 schools in agricultural settlements. The curriculum of these schools, where instruction is both in agricultural and general subjects, does not include matriculation examinations.

Schools that are mainly for young immigrants constitute the thing type of farm school. There are 21 such institutions, with 2,000 pupils.

Then there are training centres for youth (39 with 1,600 pupils) and evening classes for 1,500 students at 28 schools.

In the agricultural high schools, the curriculum consists of half a day of academic subjects and half a day of practical work. The academic subjects are similar to those in regular high schools. For example, in four-year agricultural schools, science accounts for 35 per cent of the studies; agriculture for 27 per cent; the humanities for 24 per cent; and English and other subjects for the remainder.

The agricultural schools farm a total of 40,000 dunams and graze 2,000 head of cattle and 1,500 head of sheep and goats. They keep 45,000 laying hens, and have 1,000 beehives.

Burden of Tuition

THE agricultural schools are more expensive to maintain than any other type of school since the farm forms an integral part of the institution. Another expensive item is housing and feeding the students themselves who live in dormitories.

However, the Government, in co-operation with the local authorities, the Jewish Agency and the Scholarship Fund set up by the Agricultural Centre, have established a system of graduated tuition fees which considerably ease the burden on the students and their parents. Moreover, aid is given to students in line with the financial position of their parents, so that agricultural education is open to all classes.

Day Schools

AN innovation has been the introduction of "day students" who do not live on the premises. About 12 per cent of the pupils fall into this category. This method not only eases the shortage of accommodations in the school but also allows many youngsters whose parents need them at home daily to get an education. It also makes possible a considerable reduction in tuition fees.

Many of the 39 agricultural high schools specialize in certain subjects such as nurseries and gardening. These schools grant their graduates a matriculation certificate which entitles them to admission to the Hebrew University's Faculty of Agriculture. Some of the agricultural high schools prepare groups of students for the ordinary matriculation examinations.

Six of the schools are "religious," i.e. observe all religious precepts.

Fishermen's Schools

ONE of the schools trains its pupils in fishing, seamanship and ship mechanics. It is located near the fishermen's village of Michmoret.

At left, end of the line at Gaza. Above, the Erez checkpoint. Below is a young member of Nahal Oz and a group of cheerful "workers" at Erez.

Israel Revisited: Along the Gaza Strip

LIVING FENCE IN SOUTH

By Philip Gillon

SOME years ago General S. Burns suggested that a fence should be built around the Gaza Strip, a proposal which Israel accepted but Egypt rejected. Instead of barbed wire Israel has had to rely on the living wall provided by the cheerful young settlers in kibbutzim dotted around the Strip from Nir Yitzhak in the Negev to Zikim on the Mediterranean coast. In the grim years that preceded the Sinai Campaign these collective farms bore the main burden of the fedayeen raids.

Three years have passed since Ben-Gurion met the Gaza Strip kibbutz members at Nahal Oz and broke the grim news to them that their 100 honeymoon days were over — Israel was vacating the Gaza Strip. But he promised them, they could rely on his promise that there would be no return to the era of fedayeen killings.

Time has vindicated the Premier's judgment in this as in other momentous decisions. The farmers are still plagued by infiltrators stealing livestock or material, but the fedayeen are no longer trying vainly to intimidate by murder. From primitive farms preoccupied with problems of defence most of the villages have become strongly rooted agricultural communities. The farmers show blankly when asked if the border is quiet, vent lugubrious gloom on the subject of drought and are savagely eloquent about the woes of agriculture in general. Even the tension a few weeks ago when Egyptian troops moved back into Sinai did not disturb them unduly, although they naturally increased their vigilance. "We lived here before the Sinai Campaign," said one man from Mavki'im, "and we'll stay here whatever happens."

Zikim Dune

Beyond Mavki'im is a village with a large proportion of settlers from Great Britain and Ireland. Last year, Zikim, beautifully situated close to the sea south of Ashkelon, was very proud of its dam built sitward of Nahal Shikma. The purpose of the dam was not to store water but to trap the millions of gallons of floodwater which normally flowed unused into the sea and to force it underground to replenish the local wells. Somebody erred — the stormy rain which broke the 1956-60 drought punched their way through the wall. It has been considerably reinforced, but the settlers point out sadly, this year's rains have not tested it; they would hardly have tested a wall built by a child from sea-sand.

At the moment, though, the settlers are blown up with pride because three men working in the dairy barn — a "sabra," a near "sabra" born in Germany and an Englishman — obtained productivity prizes for boosting production from under an average of 4,000 kilos of milk to 6,814 kilos, placing Zikim second only to Ehuval. Some of the Zikim cows produce more than 8,000 kilos — even when we recall Finance Minister Levi Eshkol's dictum that the cow is the enemy of the Jewish people, we have to respect a Eve who can produce 8,000 kilos of milk.

The most prosperous of the border kibbutzim is Yad Mordechai, named after Mordechai Anielewicz, leader of the Warsaw Ghetto revolt. Yad Mordechai fell to the invading Egyptians in 1948 after a most heroic resistance. A statue of Mordechai, grenade in hand (cast in the heroic and somewhat repellent style favoured by the Reader's Digest-type classic sport in the pioneering tradition) stands guard on the sheltered watchtower on the top of the hill. Close by is an impressive grain elevator and below, in the valley, some of the most delightful gardens in Israel lead to a magnificent new dining-room. Beyond this is a canning factory known throughout Israel.

The coast road — the old highway to Cairo through Gaza — goes past Yad Mordechai over a narrow wooden-strip bridge. For the last kilometre to the Sinai checkpost it is extremely bad, even by Israel standards. The check-post consists of a few tents under the Israel flag with a boom across the road. A few hundred yards away is the U.N. encampment. This is the point at which Israelis and Egyptians meet, generally on such melancholy occasions as the handing over of bodies. When not on duty the Israelis sit in their tents and listen to the radio; occasionally they kick a football around. The young Danes on the same at their post. On either side of the border, notwithstanding the drought, green fields march to meet each other, some Jewish and the others Arab.

From the coast road there is a track to Erez which crosses the Cairo-Gaza-Lydda Railroad, now covered in places with sand and terminating abruptly at the border. Erez is surrounded by trees — sister oil and wattle — with a watchtower dominating the kibbutz. The houses are still rough and ready, but this gallant outpost, settled originally by ex-Palmach officers, has made great progress. Some of the first pioneers have left, but their places have been taken by other "sabras" and by members of a youth movement from Israel.

Old Battle H.Q.

The other road from Erez links up to the near highway near the spot where the fedayeen killed Sisska, the local Mizrahi manager who was known as "the Father of the Negev Water" and who had previously had several narrow escapes. The road winds through some of the most pleasant rolling hills in Israel, with forlorn glimpses of Beit Hanun, rich with orange groves, now in Arab hands inside the Gaza Strip. On the left-hand side is the immigrant town of Sderot and the imposing brick-and amphitheatre built by the Sha'ar Hanegev Regional Council. On the other side is the famous kibbutz Nir-Am, battle headquarters and unofficial "capital" of the Negev during the War of Liberation. Nir-Am is flourishing as much as any farm can be said to be flourishing in these days of drought.

After Nir-Am the road joins the old road to Beersheba via Sa'ad. "Old" is the correct adjective: the surface of this track is fit only for pedestrians; somebody must work hard to keep those gigantic potholes in such a perfect state of disrepair. The road twists past the abandoned U.N. post at Kilometre 88, where the building already sports the patina of decay and a track goes off towards the distant minarets of Gaza.

Mefkim is green and cool, a little corner of South America — many of these kibbutzim have South American settlers. The four rows of trees on either side of the road have flourished so mightily that it is hard to get more than a few tantalising glimpses of Gaza across the roofs of Kfar Azza. Then comes Be'ad — surely the loveliest religious kibbutz in the country — and so to the cross-roads, with Nahal Oz and the border to the west, Kissufim 40 kilometres to the east. At the crossing an attractive new sign invites tourists to plant trees with their own hands.

Nahal Oz is the best-known of these Gaza Strip kibbutzim, possibly because here Ro'i Rothberg was killed, or because of the sensational success scored by the men in the Nahal Oz watchtower in a television programme at the time of Sinai. It is certainly one of the most vulnerable spots in the country. Here are real traces of drought, with a few forlorn blades of grass poking their heads out of baked earth. Where the irrigated fields of Nahal Oz meet the Arab lands there is a clearance between the green and the yellow as clear as that between the Nile flood lands and the desert.

The entrance to Nahal Oz is past the community shower-room. The kibbutz gives a strong impression of order and planning, with red-roofed homes surrounded by green lawns and flowers. The dining-room is large and pleasant. The usual laundry is flapping in the wind, but the kibbutzim belonging to the Sha'ar Hanegev Regional Council are introducing the revolutionary idea of a central communal laundry. First the communal shower went — now the laundry is going. Is nothing in the kibbutz sacred?

Young Pioneers

Children from Ramat David visiting Nahal Oz for a fortnight are having a great time sorting and packing carrots. A very young woman leads a baby on a small cart solemnly to and fro between the houses. The local soil is still wet from the recent rains. A young man, stripped to the waist, drives a tractor slowly through the fields.

These villages have carried their principle of co-operation very far to bolster up the doubtful economy of their lives: at the Regional Council they have joined together to build the country's largest chicken-processing plant, a feed factory, a tractor station, a garage and a high school. They are now to build a cotton gin. Prosperity is just around the corner.

"Of course things are good," says a man in Nahal Oz. "There's no war. But things are also bad — there's drought."

SCHOOL FOR SURVEYORS
AT HOLON
PERIOD OF STUDY: 2½ YEARS

- PUPILS OF STANDARD 12 COMPLETING THEIR STUDIES in the current school year and who will then be liable for regular military service or prior registration after March 20, 1960, as well as older graduates liable for regular military service who wish to enter the School for Surveyors, should apply to the nearest Recruiting Office and bring along their matriculation certificate or copy thereof, or else a report of the last school term for the current year, and four photos.
- CANDIDATES found suitable for study at the above school will be given an opportunity of commencing their studies prior to their regular military service, in accordance with the law.
- COMMENCEMENT OF REGISTRATION AT DISTRICT RECRUITING OFFICES on Sunday, April 3, 1960.
- REGISTRATION ENDS on Sunday, May 8, 1960.

Application may be made at any of the District Recruiting Offices.
THE RECRUITING DEPARTMENT
MANPOWER DIVISION / MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

בית הספר הטכני של
חיל האויר בחיפה
The Air Force Technical Boarding School
HAIFA
announces the holding of
A FURTHER SERIES OF GRADUATE COURSES
(new courses opening monthly)
in the following trades:
★ ELECTRONICS
★ AIRPLANE MECHANICS (MOTOR AND BODY)
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★ AIRPLANE ORDNANCE AND ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS
● Pupils aged 16 and over with at least 9-10 years' schooling may register for these annual courses.
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Details may be obtained from Air Force representatives at District Recruiting Offices at the following times and places:
Tel Aviv-Yafo: Tuesdays between 8 a.m.—2 p.m.
Haifa: Mondays between 8 a.m.—1.30 p.m.
Jerusalem: Thursdays (once fortnightly) between 8.30 a.m.—1.30 p.m.
Petah Tikva: Sundays between 8 a.m.—1.30 p.m.
Tiberias: Tuesdays (once fortnightly) between 8.30—1.30 p.m.

Girls General Orphanage in Jerusalem
FOUNDED IN 1892
by the late RABBI DAVID WEINGARTEN
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THIS FINE BUILDING
stands on a 15-dunam plot in the west of Jerusalem, surrounding by delightful gardens and woods, and offers a breathtaking view of the Judean hills. Designed and built by Israel's finest architects. Its numerous, spacious rooms and modern equipment have enabled the Orphanage to absorb another 300 girl orphans and to supply all their wants, their education and vocational training.
THE LIVING ROOMS
are the last word in solid construction and good taste. About 4—6 girls share a room. Each girl has her own little corner, making for a pleasant, homelike atmosphere.
THE LARGE TRAINING KITCHEN
is highly modern and up-to-date. Girls learn to prepare food under hygienic conditions. The dining room is pleasantly furnished and equipped with attractive utensils.
MODERN HOSPITAL
with 35 beds, equipped to cope with the special needs of the Orphanage. A devoted team of doctors attends to the patients.
IN EDUCATION
the Orphanage has tremendous achievements to its credit. Its school is under the supervision of the Ministry of Education and Culture. The teachers' approach to their pupils takes into consideration the special problems of the orphans, and much patience, understanding and experience enable the teachers to provide the girls with a suitable education—academic, vocational or agricultural, as the need may be. A library, reading and narrative rooms, recreation rooms, an amateur broadcasting station, workshops, film projectors, a record library, the school orchestra and choir, hobby rooms—and above all, a large, well equipped sports field.
Each pupil is entrusted individual treatment, there are lessons in needlework, dancing, and countryside tours are held occasionally. All these help the girls to lead a normal, joyful, active existence and to create a real home for themselves.
The school is to be extended shortly with the construction of a new wing, and new living rooms are to be added.
Tourists and patrons visiting Jerusalem are cordially invited to visit us — here is one that you will treasure.

נער דאג לעתידך!
רכוש מקצוע בבי"ס טרם צבאי
YOUTH LOOKS TO THE FUTURE —
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THE AARON BIRAM
MILITARY ACADEMY
of the Reali School, Haifa
9th Course — 1960/61
Registration for the Military Academy begins at all District Recruiting offices on Wednesday, March 16, 1960, and ends on Thursday, May 5, 1960.
This Bi-Annual Course is open to outstanding Kita Yud secondary school graduates, who also have an outstanding Gadna record, and are between 15-17 years of age.
Further particulars, information booklets, registration forms and entry examination forms may be obtained at all recruiting offices.
ORDNANCE CORPS
TECHNICAL BOARDING
SCHOOL
Trains skilled workers in:
AUTOMOTIVE MECHANICS
AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRICAL
REPAIRS —
2nd Course — 1960/61
Registration at all District Recruiting offices begins on Thursday, March 17, 1960, and ends on Friday, April 29, 1960.
Boys who are permanent Israel residents, and were born between April 6, 1945, and September 17, 1944, inclusive, are eligible for registration.
Candidates must be in 9th grade (basic) and have had 9-10 years' schooling (Elementary School Certificate, essential).
An information booklet concerning the Boarding School, entry examination forms and registration forms are at all recruiting offices.
Recruiting Department
Manpower Division, Ministry of Defence

ביה"ס הטכני של חיל חימוש
ORDNANCE CORPS
TECHNICAL BOARDING SCHOOL
Trains skilled workers in the following trades:
AUTOMOTIVE MECHANICS AND AUTOMOTIVE ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
Persons seeking details concerning the Ordnance Corps Technical School are invited to a meeting with representatives of the Ministry of Defence and the Israel Defence Forces, to take place as follows:
Tel Aviv-Yafo District Recruiting Office — Rehov Florida (formerly 202), near "Tzvi" Cinema, on Sunday, April 3, 1960, at 9 a.m.
Jerusalem District Recruiting Office — Rehov Shmuel Hanavi, corner of 1 Rehov Bank Hatefo, on Monday, April 4, 1960, at 9 a.m.
Haifa District Recruiting Office — 37 Rehov D.L. Frank, on Wednesday, April 6, 1960, at 5 p.m.
RECRUITING DEPARTMENT
MANPOWER DIVISION / MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Acre Nautical College
Registration
For the 1960/61 Study Year
Has Begun
FOR FORM "A" ONLY
THE COLLEGE TRAINS ITS STUDENTS for service as officers in the Israel Navy and Merchant Marine. Students are required to pass the matriculation examination of the Ministry of Education and Culture held at the College after 4 years' study. Students who fail to pass the matriculation examination but have an otherwise satisfactory study record will receive special certificates.
Students receiving matriculation or special certificates will be able:
(a) To attend an officers' course of the Israel Navy upon their completion of 18 years' military service, or sooner, if they agree to serve in the merchant navy during the period up to the completion of 18 years.
(b) To serve as third mates or "Sakal Rishonim" with the Merchant Marine without passing further examinations, upon completion of 2 years' conscription service, or upon completion of other regular service.
STUDENTS AGED 14-15 YEARS, who have completed their primary schooling, or the corresponding level of a secondary school, are eligible for registration.
Students are received in public at the College. Students passing scholarship examinations will benefit from the special graded tuition fee programme of the Ministry of Education and Culture.
OUTSTANDING STUDENTS will be awarded College scholarships.
For further particulars, forms, apply, either in person or by writing, to: The Acre Nautical College, P.O.B. 46, Acre. Tel. 914, or in person only, to:
Acre-Haifa Road Office, Monday and Thursday between 9-11 a.m. Mr. Yaakov Shapiro, Ministry of Transport and Communications Building and Ports Division, Acre Port.
Haifa: Central Post Office, 1st floor, Room 7.
Tel Aviv: Sundays through Fridays between 10-1, Shalom Shabtai Street 3, Israel Ta'as Building, 2nd floor.
Nahariya: Sundays and Mondays between 9-11 and Tuesdays between 2-3 at the Ministry of Transport, office of the Supervisor of Coastal Lighthouses, 2a Jabotinsky Street, 2nd floor, Room 12.